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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION  
Washington, D. C.

TRADE AGREEMENT DIGESTS

Volume VII

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

Part 2

(This volume is in three parts. Part 1 includes digests on items provided for in paragraphs 701 to 716 and 722 to 752 of Schedule 7 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which are listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations; Part 2 includes digests on listed items provided for in paragraph 753 and following paragraphs in Schedule 7 and digests on related items in the Free List which are subject to import-excite taxes; and Part 3 includes digests on paragraphs 717 to 721, inclusive, which pertain to fishery products.)

Prepared by the Tariff Commission for use in connection  
with trade agreement negotiations

November 1946



List of Volumes in this Series

- Volume I - Chemicals, Oils, and Paints
- Volume II - Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware
- Volume III - Metals and Manufactures
- Volume IV - Wood and Manufactures
- Volume V - Sugar, Molasses, and Manufactures
- Volume VI - Tobacco and Manufactures
- Volume VII - Agricultural Products and Provisions
- Volume VIII - Spirits, Wines, and Other Beverages
- Volume IX - Cotton Manufactures
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- Volume XI - Wool and Manufactures
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Textile
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## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

Introduction

12-11-50 N466  
This volume (volume VII) contains approximately 235 digests of statistical, technical, and trade data on agricultural, fishery, and related products which have been listed (up to November 9, 1946) by the Trade Agreements Committee for consideration in the proposed trade agreement negotiations with those foreign countries which have been invited to participate in the so-called "nuclear" group. The digests cover all listed products provided for in schedule 7 of the Tariff Act of 1930 and related items on the Free List of the tariff act which are subject to import-excite taxes. Volumes similar to this one have been or are being prepared by the Tariff Commission on commodities provided for under other schedules of the tariff act which have been listed for these negotiations. Those products on the Free List of the act which are subject to import-excite or processing taxes are treated as dutiable commodities and are covered by digests which appear in the volumes for the tariff schedules to which such products are most nearly related. In addition, a special volume will be issued covering all commodities on the Free List which have been listed for the negotiations.

Volume VII is in three parts. Part 1 includes digests on items, provided for in paragraphs 701 to 716 and 722 to 752 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which are listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations; part 2 includes digests on listed items provided for in paragraph 753 and all following paragraphs in schedule 7 and digests on related items in the Free List subject to import-excite taxes; and part 3 includes digests on paragraphs 717 to 721, inclusive, which pertain exclusively to fishery products.

## Summary for Parts 1 and 2

17 N 570 g. source unknown v. 7, pt. 2, 3  
The principal products provided for in schedule 7, other than fishery products, are livestock, milk, farm crops (other than sugar and tobacco),<sup>1/</sup> and most of the products made from these raw materials (such as meats, dairy products, and feed-stuffs), canned and otherwise prepared fruits and vegetables, and bakery products. The farm income from these commodities, including both those listed and not listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations, averaged about 8 billion dollars a year in the period 1935-39; the total value of these products, including the value added by manufacture was about 10 billion dollars. Because of increased production and higher prices, the total value increased to over 20 billion dollars a year during the war.

Imports of all products, except fishery products, provided for in schedule 7 (those listed as well as those not listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations), and including related items on the Free List subject to import-excite taxes, amounted to about 150 million dollars (foreign value) in 1939; imports in that year were somewhat larger than in 1938 but less than the annual average in the period 1935-37 or during the war. In the aggregate these imports supplied less than 2 percent of the consumption in the United States in prewar years, though for many items the ratio was much higher or lower.

United States exports of products comparable with those imported under schedule 7, including related items on the Free List subject to import-excite taxes, amounted to approximately 300 million dollars annually before the war. The principal export items were pork and pork products, grain, flour, fruits, and canned and prepared vegetables. In 1943 the exports, mostly under lend-lease, increased to about 1.5 billion dollars.

<sup>1/</sup> Sugar, molasses, and manufactures are covered by volume V and tobacco and manufactures are covered by volume VI.



The ratio of the duties and import-excise taxes collected on all imports of commodities (other than fishery products) provided for in schedule 7 (including related items on the Free List which are subject to import-excise taxes) to the foreign value of such imports was about 35 percent in 1939 and 18 percent in 1943. The decline in the ratio was attributable largely to higher prices for items subject to specific rates of duty but also to reductions in duties in trade agreements, principally the trade agreements with Argentina and Mexico.

Those items (other than fishery products) provided for in schedule 7 (together with related items on the Free List subject to import-excise taxes) which are listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations, and covered by the digests contained herein, represented about 55 percent of the value of total imports in 1939 of all commodities (other than fishery products) provided for in schedule 7 and all related Free List items subject to import-excise taxes. <sup>1/</sup> Of the total imports in 1939 of items listed for consideration about 65 percent were accounted for by the following 6 commodities: Live cattle, edible nuts, spices, byproduct feeds, pineapples, and castor beans.

### Summary for Part 3

Schedule 7 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides for all fish and fish products imported for human consumption except fresh or frozen sea herring, smelts, and tuna fish which are on the Free List. (All fish imported for purposes other than for human consumption are free of duty.) In addition, schedule 7 provides for canned clams and clam products, canned oysters and oyster products, and crab meat, crab paste, and crab sauce. All other shellfish and shellfish products are on the Free List. There are no fishery products listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations which are on the Free List but subject to import-excise or processing taxes. <sup>2/</sup>

The United States catch of all fish and shellfish, of which about 90 percent are marketed as, or processed into, products similar to those provided for in schedule 7, amounted to 4.4 billion pounds, valued at 97 million dollars (amount paid to fishermen), in 1939; the catch amounted to 4.2 billion pounds, valued at 204 million dollars in 1943. In recent years approximately two-thirds of the catch, by weight, has been used as food for human consumption and one-third in the manufacture of oil, meal, and byproducts, and for bait. The products used for human consumption, however, accounted for 85 percent of the value of the total catch in 1943. It is estimated that in 1943 the processing and packaging of the domestic catch of fishery products increased the value from 204 million dollars to 350 million dollars and that the retail value of these products, including the cost of distribution and marketing, amounted to 600 million dollars.

United States imports of the fishery products provided for in schedule 7 averaged 25 million dollars a year in 1936-40 and amounted to 30 million dollars in 1943. Before the war, the foreign value of imports of such products was equivalent to approximately 16 percent of the value of United States consumption of similar products. For many individual items, however, the ratios were much higher or lower. The great bulk of imported fresh and frozen fish has come from Canada with relatively small quantities from Japan, Mexico, Newfoundland, and European countries; canned fish and shellfish have come principally from Western European countries and Japan; and pickled and salted fish have come principally from Canada, Newfoundland, Iceland, and Western European countries.

United States exports of fishery products comparable with those provided for in schedule 7 amounted to 12 million dollars in 1939 and represented about 8 percent of domestic production. During the war the value of exports more than

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<sup>1/</sup> Items, which in 1939 accounted for 72 percent of the total value of imports (other than fishery products) of items provided for in schedule 7, were subject to reduced rates of duty provided in trade agreements in effect on April 1, 1945.

<sup>2/</sup> Certain fish oils which are provided for in schedule 1 of the tariff act or in the Free List of the act and subject to import-excise taxes are on the list of items for consideration in the proposed negotiations but these products are considered in volume I, part 2, covering Chemicals, Oils, and Paints.



trebled and at least 90 percent were shipped under lend-lease. The great bulk of the exports, both before and during the war, consisted of canned salmon, canned sardines, and canned mackerel. Although the exports went to a great many countries, the principal prewar markets were Western European countries and the Philippine Islands.

The ratio of the duties collected on all imports of the fishery products provided for in schedule 7 to the foreign value of such imports was 20 percent in 1936-40; it was 13 percent in 1941, and 8 percent in 1943. The decline in the ratio is attributable principally to a decrease in the imports during the war of products dutiable at relatively high ad valorem rates; and to increased prices of imports dutiable at specific rates. The decline in the ratio was also caused to a small extent by reductions in duties provided in trade agreements.

Those fishery products provided for in schedule 7 which are listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations, and covered by the digests contained herein, represented approximately 90 percent of the total value of imports in 1939 of all fishery products provided for in that schedule. <sup>1/</sup> The ratio in 1943 was 94 percent. Of the total imports in 1939 of the items listed for consideration, 30 percent (by value) were fresh or frozen fish, 51 percent were canned fish and shellfish, and 15 percent were pickled or salted fish; in 1943 the ratios were 60 percent, 8 percent, and 28 percent, respectively.

#### Explanatory Notes

The digests presented herein have been kept as brief as possible and contain only the data most pertinent to an understanding of the international competitive situation with respect to the various products. It was obviously impractical to include all the facts pertaining to the many commodities listed for consideration. Supplementing the data given in the digests, and available for use in the negotiations, is the extensive information contained in the files of the Commission and in its numerous published reports, as well as the knowledge and experience of its staff.

In several instances, where a number of closely related products are listed for consideration, a Summary Digest is given in addition to separate digests on each of the listed items. The Summary Digest gives statistics of production, exports, and imports for the group of related products as a whole, describes the interrelationships among the several products, and discusses general competitive problems. In a few cases the Summary Digest covers items which are not listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations and not covered by separate digests; such unlisted items have been included in order to give a more complete picture of the production and trade in all the related products of an industry. Occasionally the statistics of production given in such a Summary Digest relate to the product in both unfabricated and fabricated forms, resulting in some duplication. Where duplication is significant, attention is called to the fact.

Most of the digests give statistics of United States production, exports, and imports (total and by principal sources) for the three prewar years, 1937, 1938, and 1939 and for one war year, 1943. In the case of some commodities the statistics cover a much longer period. Where statistics of production or of exports of a particular commodity are not available, estimated figures, or some other indication of the relative importance of production and exports as compared with imports, are given when possible. Frequently a digest covers more than one statistical import class. In such cases, if the imports are significant, a supplementary table is given, showing for 1939, or some other representative prewar year, statistics of United States imports by individual statistical classes, by principal country of origin. Where exports under lend-lease are substantial, as well as where imports free for Government use, or free as an act of international courtesy, or free under special provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 are substantial, they are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

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<sup>1/</sup> Items, which in 1939 accounted for 57 percent of the total imports of fishery products under schedule 7, were subject to reduced rates of duty provided in trade agreements in effect on April 1, 1945.



Import values are in practically all cases foreign values, i.e., they do not include duties, transportation costs, and certain other charges incidental to the shipment of products from the foreign country to the United States. These values, therefore, are not strictly comparable with the values shown for United States production (which are usually the sales value of the product at the plant) or for exports (which represent the actual selling price including inland freight and other charges to the port of exportation).

The countries which are the principal sources of imports are generally listed in the table in the order of the magnitude (by value) of imports from them in 1939; and names of the proposed negotiating countries are given in capital letters.

The digests show for each item the rate of duty provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 and the 1945 (January 1) rate. Changes in the duty since the act of 1930 became effective are shown in detail in footnotes. When it is significant, the ad valorem equivalent (or the specific equivalent) of each rate of duty is given in a general note following the section on tariff rates.

In the case of many of the schedules, rates of duty on certain commodities were reduced by the trade agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada, effective January 1, 1939. The economic conditions in these countries and throughout the world were so disturbed in 1939, as the result of preparations for and actual outbreak of war, that the statistics of United States imports for that year cannot be taken as indicating what would have been the effects of these duty reductions under peacetime conditions; the import data for the war years are still less indicative of what would have been those effects.



HYACINTH, TULIP, AND NARCISSUS BULBS, AND CROCUS CORMS, AND ALL OTHER  
BULBS, ROOTS, ETC., IMPORTED FOR HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES

Stat. import classes (1939): 2501.0, 2503.0, 2504.0, 2506.0, and 2506.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1936-45

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports <sup>2/</sup>	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	NETHER- LANDS	France	Canada	United Kingdom
Quantity (1,000 bulbs)							
1936	Not avail- able (see text)	n.a.	123,888	122,375	612	21	302
1937		n.a.	149,638	145,177	767	1,307	253
1938		n.a.	151,994	148,141	2,314	151	20
1939		n.a.	182,892	180,009	824	260	23
1940		n.a.	<sup>3/</sup> 30,291	12,472	<sup>4/</sup>	104	11,634
1941		n.a.	35,750	-	-	236	35,152
1942		n.a.	28,298	-	-	85	28,172
1943		5,244	15,328	-	-	1,588	13,700
1944 <sup>5/</sup>		20,487	6,045	-	-	647	3,992
1945 <sup>5/</sup>	32,379	105,464	93,324	321	475	112	
Value (dollars)							
1936	Not avail able (see text)	n.a.	2,300,160	2,260,426	22,915	2,031	8,374
1937		n.a.	2,462,613	2,394,531	25,136	4,701	6,375
1938		n.a.	2,655,887	2,606,509	29,330	1,965	4,982
1939		n.a.	2,951,296	2,895,994	28,759	5,228	4,892
1940		n.a.	<sup>3/</sup> 339,504	50,795	14	2,647	205,161
1941		n.a.	702,916	-	-	4,651	692,784
1942		n.a.	607,447	-	-	3,477	601,754
1943		108,446	352,715	-	-	10,642	338,786
1944 <sup>5/</sup>		188,496	232,524	-	-	8,048	205,995
1945 <sup>5/</sup>	275,787	3,649,808	3,561,931	11,447	13,307	4,011	

<sup>1/</sup> Apparently larger in total than imports, although some important kinds were almost entirely imported (see text).

<sup>2/</sup> Includes lily-of-the-valley pips, lily bulbs, "plants," and "seedlings," none of which are included in the imports shown.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 5,165 thousand bulbs, etc., valued at \$71,743 imported from Japan, which was not an important source in other years.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than 500. <sup>5/</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Per thousand		
Par. 753			
Tulip bulbs -----	\$6	<sup>1/</sup> \$3	NETHERLANDS
Hyacinth bulbs -----	4	4	do.
Narcissus bulbs -----	6	<sup>1/</sup> 6	do.
Crocus corms -----	2	<sup>1/</sup> 1	do.
	Percent ad valorem		
Bulbs and corms, n.s.p.f. -----	30	<sup>1/</sup> 15	do.
<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.			
Note.- Ad valorem equivalents of the duties during 1939, 1943, and 1945 were as follows, in percent:			
	1939	1943	1945
Tulip bulbs -----	20	12	8
Hyacinth bulbs -----	10	5	5
Narcissus bulbs -----	21	1	10
Crocus corms -----	20	6	8
All combined -----	18	12	8

See continuation of note on following page.



FLOWER BULBS (HYACINTH BULBS, TULIP BULBS, NARCISSUS BULBS, CROCUS CORMS,  
BULBS, ROOTS, ROOT STOCKS, CLUMPS, CORMS, ETC., N.S.P.F.—Continued

Imported bulbs are subject to Quarantine No. 37, promulgated Nov. 18, 1918 (effective June 1, 1919), under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, "to prevent the further introduction into the United States of injurious insect pests and fungous diseases." This quarantine is administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Prospective importers must first obtain a permit for importation, and the Bureau inspects the bulbs upon arrival at the port of entry. In former years this quarantine severely restricted the number of narcissus, gladiolus, iris, and some other bulbs (not including, however, tulips, hyacinths, and crocus) which could be imported. During the past decade, however, the quarantine has imposed no restrictions upon the number of bulbs of any kind which may be imported, provided they were not carriers of disease or insect pests.

Comment

Flower bulbs are popular in commercial as well as general garden floriculture. In the greenhouse they produce flowers in a relatively short time, and in the garden they afford an easy way to produce a wide variety of showy and beautiful blooms very early in the spring. Hundreds of millions of flower bulbs are planted in the United States annually. The kinds used in greatest number are gladiolus, narcissus, and tulip, although hyacinth, daffodil, iris, and crocus are also popular. Bulbs imported from the Netherlands have long been held in special favor by many United States florists, as they have been attractive and uniform in appearance, standardized in performance, productive, and available in a wide range of varieties. Except in the case of novelties, new varieties etc., however, they have not commanded price premiums over domestic bulbs.

Prior to World War II the total United States production of all bulbs included in this classification probably exceeded imports only slightly. For narcissus, gladiolus, and iris bulbs (and some other less important kinds) domestic production supplied practically the entire domestic requirements, whereas for tulip, hyacinth, crocus and certain other kinds of less importance, domestic production supplied only a small part of requirements. For the first named group the application of quarantine restrictions had apparently enabled United States producers to firmly establish themselves as principal suppliers of the domestic market; with respect to the second group, the producers found it impossible to obtain a substantial share of the business. During the last war, when the imports were shut off, domestic production of tulip, hyacinth, crocus, and other types formerly largely or entirely imported increased substantially, but because of shortages of labor and materials and the competition of other crops the domestic output was still far less than the quantities imported before the war. The principal areas of production of all the bulbs here considered are the Pacific Northwest, Florida, New York (Long Island), California, and Michigan.

Before the war tulip and hyacinth bulbs constituted the bulk of the total imports under the classifications here considered. Most of the imports came from the Netherlands, the world flower bulb center. The important United States bulb distributors had long-established business connections with Holland firms, which offered easier credit terms than did United States producers.

Imports from the Netherlands practically ceased during the 5 years 1940-44, the comparatively small quantities imported in this period coming mostly from the United Kingdom. The import trade largely recovered in 1945 and the Netherlands again became the outstanding source. Imports in 1945 were approximately one-half as large as in 1939 on the basis of quantity, but, mainly because of advance in prices were 25 percent greater than in 1939 on the basis of value, tulip bulbs constituting more than one-half of the foreign value.



FLOWER BULBS (HYACINTH BULBS, TULIP BULBS, NARCISSUS BULBS, CROCUS CORMS,  
BULBS, ROOTS, ROOT STOCKS, CLUMPS, CORMS, ETC., N. S.P.F.—Continued

Table 2.—Flower bulbs: United States imports for consumption, by kind,  
with principal sources, 1939 and 1945

Kind	Total value	Principal sources	
		1939	1945 <sup>2/</sup>
Tulip bulbs	\$1,682,156	NETHERLANDS, \$1,671,488; France, \$2,461	NETHERLANDS, \$1,986,792; France, \$9,823
Hyacinth bulbs	754,287	NETHERLANDS, \$723,106; France, \$26,140	NETHERLANDS, \$674,138
Narcissus bulbs	<sup>1/</sup> 319,710	NETHERLANDS, <sup>1/</sup> \$315,714; United Kingdom, \$2,519	NETHERLANDS, \$652,757
Crocus corms	77,538	NETHERLANDS, \$77,433	NETHERLANDS, \$104,181
Bulbs or corms, n.s.p.f.	117,605	NETHERLANDS, \$103,253; Canada, \$5,041	NETHERLANDS, \$144,063; Belgium, \$29,468; Mexico, \$20,119

<sup>1/</sup> Much higher than usual. <sup>2/</sup> Preliminary

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.



CUT FLOWERS

Stat. import class (1939): 2945.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			ALL countries	BERMUDA	CANADA	Brazil	Germany <sup>1/</sup>
Value (dollars)							
1937	Not avail- able	134,672	81,085	16,478	20,818	5,037	18,907
1938		148,995	62,993	11,686	7,383	6,316	26,636
1939		181,247	50,295	17,837	13,602	6,028	5,473
1943		28,528	16,507	4,897	1,526	7,480	-

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Austria beginning 1938.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed negotiating country</u>
	<u>Act of 1930</u>	<u>1945 rate</u>	
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		
Par. 753			
Cut flowers -----	40	<u>1</u> / 25	CANADA UNITED KINGDOM

<sup>1/</sup> Reduced in trade agreements with Canada and the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

United States production of cut flowers is very large, but statistics are not available. The Census reported sales, on a wholesale basis, of about 100 million dollars in 1929; at the present time (1945) the total value of sales is probably at least double that.

The exports and the imports, which have never amounted to more than a small fraction of 1 percent of production, declined to the lowest point in 1942 and 1943; in 1944 they turned upward. Exports have exceeded imports substantially for many years.

Imports from Canada and Brazil consist of fresh cut flowers of kinds similar to those produced in the United States. The imports from Bermuda consist of short-stemmed lily buds, a byproduct of lily-bulb production on that island. The former imports from Germany were dried cut flowers--gypsophila, statice, and immortelles.

Imports compete mostly with domestic greenhouse florist products, and exports consist mostly of field-grown flowers from the southern States and southern California. Before the war nearly all of the exports went to Canada; in recent years Cuba, Mexico, and the Bahamas have been the principal export markets.

The postwar competitive situation may be different from that in the prewar period. Because of the recent great progress in long-range air transport, international trade in flowers will probably be of more consequence than heretofore. Being relatively light compared with value, as well as perishable, cut flowers would be a favored commodity for shipment by air; in fact, such shipments from California to eastern United States markets have recently been made in some volume. Shipments by airplane of field-grown flowers from Mexico, Central and South America, and South Africa, as well as of greenhouse-grown flowers from Europe, will now be more practicable than formerly.



NURSERY PLANTS AND TREES: FRUIT TREE STOCK, ROSE STOCK, ROSE PLANTS, ORCHID PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND STOCK, AND ALL NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE STOCK, N.S.P.F., FRUIT TREES, FRUIT VINE AND BUSH STOCKS

Stat. import classes(1939): 2551.0, 2552.0, 2552.1, 2559.2-2559.5

United States production, exports and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports <u>2/</u>	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	NETHERLANDS	CANADA	China
	Quantity (thousands)						
1937 --			5,940	1,545	3,934	192	112
1938 --	Not	Not	3,943	737	2,633	118	184
1939 --	avail-	avail-	<u>3/</u> 5,182	806	2,454	13	146
1943 --	able	able	962	153	-	803	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 --		319	228	107	55	12	1
1938 --	Not	316	172	71	37	9	2
1939 --	avail-	222	<u>3/</u> 230	93	39	4	2
1943 --	able	152	147	129	-	13	-

<sup>1/</sup> Many times larger than imports.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes plants and pulbs, except in 1943.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 1,625 thousand valued at 2 thousand dollars, imported from CUBA. No imports from CUBA in other years shown except an insignificant quantity in 1938.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed negotiating country

Act of  
1930

1945  
rate

Par. 754

Rose stocks and plants:

Seedlings and cuttings of Manetti, multiflora, brier, rugosa, and other rose stocks, 3 years old or less -----

2/10¢ ea. <sup>1/</sup>1/10¢ ea.

NETHERLANDS

Rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots -----

4¢ ea. <sup>2/</sup> 4¢ ea. 15%

do.

Orchid plants -----

UNITED KINGDOM

Cuttings, seedlings, and grafted or budded plants of other deciduous or evergreen ornamental trees, shrubs, or vines, and all nursery or greenhouse stock, n.s.p.f. -----

25% 25%

CANADA

Par. 755

Seedlings, layers, and cuttings of pear, apple, cherry, quince, plum, and other fruit stocks -----

2/10¢ ea. 2/10¢ ea.

do.

Grafted or budded fruit trees -----

25% 25%

do.

Cuttings and seedlings of fruit vines, plants, or bushes -----

<sup>3/</sup>25% <sup>3/</sup>25%

CANADA and CUBA

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

<sup>2/</sup> Trade agreements with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939, and with Venezuela, effective December 1939.

<sup>3/</sup> Tariff status of Cuban product is not certain. May be duty-free or subject to preferential rate of 20 percent.



NURSERY PLANTS AND TREES: FRUIT TREE STOCK, ROSE STOCK, ROSE PLANTS, ORCHID PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND STOCK, AND ALL NURSEPY AND GREENHOUSE STOCK, N.S.P.F., FRUIT TREES, FRUIT VINE AND BUSH STOCKS - Continued

Note.- The duties on full-duty imports were equivalent to the following percentages ad valorem:

	Percent	
	1939	1943
Seedlings and cuttings of Manetti, multiflora, briar, rugosa, and other rose stocks, 3 years old or less --	7	4
Rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots -----	32	10
Pear, apple, cherry, quince, plum, and other fruit stocks -----	7	2

Note.- Imports of the commodities here under consideration are subject to Quarantine No. 37 promulgated November 1918 (effective June 1919) under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 1912 "to prevent the further introduction into the United States of injurious insect pests and fungous diseases." This quarantine is administered by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It imposes no restrictions upon the quantity of materials which may be imported, provided they are not carriers of disease or insect pests.

#### Comment

The United States produces nearly all of its requirements of ornamental and fruit plants, including the materials for propagation. Imports are small despite the fact that the duties are low. In large part, the imports under paragraphs 754 and 755 are specialty products, including new strains or varieties. As shown in the table at the end of this digest, for only two of the classes - orchid plants and rose stocks (seedlings and cuttings of Manetti, \*\*\* and other rose stocks, 3 years old or less) - were the imports of substantial importance prior to the war.

Orchid flowers have increased steadily in popularity and in importance in the florist industry. In addition to their great range of fine colors, they possess wonderful keeping qualities, and they are regularly sold at high prices in most flower markets. According to estimates by trade sources, the annual sales in the United States now amount to 2 or 3 million dollars wholesale and somewhere around 5 to 10 million dollars retail, which represents an increase of 100-200 percent above 1940. Probably 90 percent of the orchid plants used in the United States are grown here. Mass production methods of propagation and hybridizing, including the germination of the tiny seeds by laboratory technique, have been developed in this country. New Jersey and California are the principal producing States.

Imports of orchid plants, which are supplementary to the domestic industry, are of two classes, cultivated and wild. Wild species are obtained in the tropics by orchid hunters or collectors; most of the imports of this class have come from Venezuela and Colombia. The imports of cultivated orchids, which are ordinarily higher in foreign unit value than the wild, are mostly new or improved varieties or hybrids, and have come principally from the United Kingdom, where orchid culture is older, and perhaps in some ways further advanced, than in the United States. Although the imports of orchid plants declined somewhat in 1942 and 1943, they have since increased sharply, reaching the record value of \$376,000 in 1945.

Rose stocks may be either seedlings or rooted cuttings. Most of the rose stocks used in the United States for propagating rose bushes are produced here, largely in the Pacific Northwest. Formerly most of the Manetti stocks, the principal species used for propagating the rose plants used by commercial florists for producing greenhouse roses, were imported, principally from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. During the 1920's the annual imports of Manetti stocks averaged around \$175,000 in foreign value. During the 1930's the imports were scarcely one-half as much as in the previous decade, though the specific duty had not been raised. After the outbreak of the war in Europe, imports declined to only \$3,000 to \$4,000 annually; in 1945 they amounted to \$3,000.



NURSERY PLANTS AND TREES: FRUIT TREE STOCK, ROSE STOCK, ROSE PLANTS, ORCHID PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND STOCK, AND ALL NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE STOCK, N.S.P.F., FRUIT TREES, FRUIT VINE AND BUSH STOCKS - Continued

United States requirements of fruit tree stocks, seedlings, and cuttings - such as apple, pear, cherry, quince, and plum - are supplied almost entirely by domestic production. Formerly the imports were important, but they have been of little consequence since 1931.

There will always be an import trade in these commodities. New or improved varieties or strains are continually being discovered or developed, and American nurserymen and other producers of ornamental and fruit plants will desire to import, or have dealers import, the materials for initial propagation.

Value of United States imports for consumption,  
by kinds, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Rose stocks -----	\$45,849	NETHERLANDS, \$33,370; UNITED KINGDOM, \$12,343.
Rose plants -----	1,144	NETHERLANDS, \$652; CANADA, \$290.
Orchid plants -----	164,839	UNITED KINGDOM, \$79,150; Venezuela, \$31,793.
Ornamental plants and stocks, and all nursery and greenhouse stocks, n.s.p.f. -----	15,186	NETHERLANDS, \$3,298; CANADA, \$3,079; Japan, \$2,041.
Fruit tree stocks -----	57	CANADA, \$57.
Fruit trees -----	231	CANADA, \$175.
Fruit vine and bush stocks -----	2,416	CUBA, \$2,100.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.







## CHESTNUTS, PREPARED OR PRESERVED

Stat. import class (1939): 138.11

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Japan	FRANCE	Switzer- land
Quantity (pounds)						
1937 ----	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	12,811	6,792	6,010	-
1938 ----			10,751	4,805	5,737	-
1939 ----			17,307	7,719	5,828	2,923
1943 ----			2,250	2,250	-	-
Value (dollars)						
1937 ----	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	3,488	1,297	2,183	-
1938 ----			2,632	1,032	1,554	-
1939 ----			5,119	2,008	1,305	1,711
1943 ----			120	120	-	-

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 756			
Chestnuts (including maroons), candied, crystallized, or glace, or prepared or preserved in any manner -----	25	1/ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	FRANCE
1/ Trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.			
Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on imports in 1939 was 42 percent.			

Comment

Statistics on domestic production of candied or similarly prepared chestnuts are not available but the quantity produced is believed to be small; there is also no commercial production of the crude chestnuts in the United States, therefore the domestic supply of both the crude and candied chestnuts is dependent chiefly on imports. Average imports of crude chestnuts (free) were about 18 million pounds in 1937-39, they were used chiefly for roasting and as an ingredient in food preparations. Candied chestnuts are used chiefly as a confection. Annual imports of candied chestnuts were about 5,000 pounds in the period 1933-35, at a duty rate of 25 cents per pound, and increased to 13,600 pounds in the period 1937-39 at the reduced rate of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound.







EDIBLE TREE NUTS (OTHER THAN COCONUTS AND CHESTNUTS)  
(Summary Digest)

Note.- The nuts listed for negotiations do not include pecans, almonds, filberts, and pignolias

Stat. import class (1939): Various (see digests on individual kinds of nuts)

Table 1.- Tree nuts listed for the negotiations: Summary of United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries <u>1/</u>	INDIA <u>2/</u>	BRAZIL	CHINA	Syria, incl. LEBANON
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, shelled basis)						
1937	See table 2	See table 2	49,176	27,749	13,623	4,242	686
1938			49,593	26,591	18,088	2,507	677
1939			56,462	29,722	20,888	3,522	532
1943			<u>2/</u> 4,779	3,116	166	21	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	Not avail-able	Not avail-able	9,070	4,459	2,953	592	351
1938			7,369	3,726	2,494	324	354
1939			7,577	4,094	2,319	428	214
1943			<u>2/</u> 1,352	963	30	2	-

1/ Imports from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom are negligible in all years (see individual digests for detailed figures).

2/ Includes Burma in 1937.

3/ Includes 1,033 thousand pounds valued at 194 thousand dollars imported from Cuba.

Source: Production (see table 2) from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports (see table 2) and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>United States tariff</u> <u>1/</u>							<u>Proposed negotiating country</u>	
Par.	<u>Item</u>	<u>Not shelled</u>		<u>Shelled</u>		<u>Otherwise prepared or preserved</u>		
		<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	
		<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	
<u>Cents per pound</u>								
760	Walnuts ----	5	5	15	15	15¢ lb. <u>2/</u>	15¢ lb. <u>2/</u>	CHINA <u>3/</u>
757	Brazils ----	1½	<u>4/</u> 3/4	4½	<u>4/</u> 2¼	35% ad val.	35% ad val.	BRAZIL
761	Cashews ----	2	2	2	2	35% ad val.	35% ad val.	INDIA
761	Pistachios --	2½	<u>5/</u> 1¼	5	<u>5/</u> 2½	35% ad val.	35% ad val.	LEBANON
761	Edible nuts, n.s.p.f. --	2½	2½	5	5	35% ad val.	35% ad val.	CHINA

1/ Products of Cuba are dutiable at 20 percent less than the general rate.

2/ Including walnut paste.

3/ Proposed negotiating countries for walnuts, otherwise prepared or preserved, are the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

4/ Trade agreement with Brazil, effective January 1936.

5/ Trade agreement with Turkey, effective May 1939, and with Iran, effective June 1944.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalents of the duties on total dutiable imports of these edible tree nuts (disregarding the unimportant group "otherwise prepared or preserved") in 1939, by kinds, were as follows:

Kind	Not shelled (Percent)	Shelled (Percent)
Walnuts	108	112
Brazils	16	17
Cashews	<u>a/</u>	15
Pistachios	<u>b/</u> 6	<u>b/</u> 6
Edible nuts, n.s.p.f.	15	19

a/ Cashews imported only as shelled nuts. b/ On imports at trade agreement rates.



## EDIBLE TREE NUTS (OTHER THAN COCONUTS AND CHESTNUTS)-Continued

Since reductions in the duties on nuts listed for negotiation might materially affect the imports of almonds and filberts, not listed for negotiations, the rates of duty on the latter should also be taken into consideration. They are as follows:

	<u>Almonds</u>	<u>Filberts</u>
Rate per pound, cents:-----		
Unshelled -----	5½	5
Shelled -----	16½	1/ 8 (10)
Ad valorem equivalent on total		
Imports, 1939:		
Unshelled -----	2/ 27	57
Shelled -----	61	3/ 45
Principal sources of imports, 1939	Italy, Spain	Turkey, Italy 4/

1/ Reduced from 10 to 8 cents by agreement with Turkey, effective May 5, 1939.

2/ Most imports entered shelled despite the higher ad valorem equivalent of the duty.

3/ Ad valorem equivalent on imports before reduction of duty was 47 percent, and after reduction 45 percent.

4/ Most imports from Italy were unshelled and nearly all imports from Turkey shelled.

Comment

The statistics of imports given in table 1 cover the kinds of nuts which have been listed for the negotiations, namely: Walnuts, Brazils, cashews, pistachios, and edible tree nuts, n.s.p.f., the latter including all edible tree nuts other than those just mentioned and other than pecans, almonds, filberts, and pignolias, which have not been listed for the negotiations. The significance of the negotiations can be understood only by comparing statistics for the nuts covered by them with the statistics for other tree nuts. Table 2 shows United States production, exports, and imports of edible tree nuts, by kinds (other than coconuts and chestnuts which compete but little with domestic tree nuts) in 1937-39 and 1943-45.

Table 2 shows that, of the various edible tree nuts which are on the list of items for consideration in the proposed negotiations, only walnuts are produced in commercial quantities in the United States. For the years 1937-39, nearly 90 percent of the total United States imports of edible tree nuts consisted of the kinds listed for consideration. The domestic production of walnuts, on the other hand, represented less than 50 percent of the domestic commercial production of all edible tree nuts. It should be emphasized, however, that all of the kinds of edible tree nuts which are imported are competitive with all of the edible tree nuts produced in the United States.

Of the total commercial tree-nut production (shelled basis) in the United States during the period 1939-43, approximately 44 percent was walnuts, 40 percent pecans, 12 percent almonds, and 4 percent filberts. The United States is the leading producer of walnuts, accounting for about one-third of the prewar (1935-39) world production. Other leading producers in order of importance were France, Italy, Rumania, and China. The United States is almost the only producer of pecans, Mexico being the only other producer. In the world output of almonds in the prewar period, the United States accounted for possibly 10 percent, the Mediterranean countries being the principal producers with Italy and Spain leading. These two countries with Turkey are also the chief producers of filberts, the United States accounting for less than 5 percent of the total.



## EDIBLE TREE NUTS (OTHER THAN COCONUTS AND CHESTNUTS)-Continued

Table 2.- Edible tree nuts: United States production, domestic exports, and imports for consumption, by principal kinds, 1937-39 and 1943-45

(In thousands of pounds, shelled basis)

Kind	1937	1938	1939	1943	1944 <sup>1/</sup>	1945 <sup>1/</sup>
Production						
Listed for consideration:						
Walnuts -----	48,672	43,134	48,750	49,764	53,664	55,300
Brazils -----	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
Cashews -----	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
Pistachios -----	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>	<sup>2/</sup>
Total -----	48,672	43,134	48,750	49,764	53,664	55,300
Not listed:						
Pecans -----	41,804	28,986	37,853	51,548	54,664	53,852
Almonds -----	18,000	13,500	18,000	14,400	18,900	21,420
Filberts -----	2,313	2,196	3,501	6,327	5,814	4,770
Total -----	62,117	44,682	59,354	72,275	79,378	80,042
Grand total -----	110,789	87,816	108,104	122,039	133,042	135,342
Exports						
Listed for consideration:						
Walnuts -----	4,040	5,003	3,177	177	1,923	2,389
Brazils -----	None	None	None	None	None	None
Cashews -----	None	None	None	None	None	None
Pistachios -----	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total -----	4,040	5,003	3,177	177	1,923	2,389
Not listed:						
Pecans -----	1,179	1,738	1,122	471	1,557	1,662
Almonds -----	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	144	151	344
Filberts -----	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	138	279	140
Total -----	<sup>3/</sup> 1,179	<sup>3/</sup> 1,738	<sup>3/</sup> 1,122	753	1,987	2,146
Grand total -----	<sup>3/</sup> 5,219	<sup>3/</sup> 6,741	<sup>3/</sup> 4,299	930	3,910	4,535
Imports						
Listed for consideration:						
Walnuts -----	6,214	3,233	4,436	22	11	11
Brazils -----	13,759	18,354	21,076	166	-	1,810
Cashews -----	26,848	26,069	29,466	3,542	15,779	24,502
Pistachios -----	1,924	1,619	1,270	11	111	1,091
Nuts, n.s.p.f. -----	431	318	214	1,038	1,219	3,272
Total -----	49,176	49,593	56,462	4,779	17,120	30,686
Not listed:						
Pecans -----	177	147	214	321	165	324
Almonds -----	6,764	1,672	1,597	3,309	18,563	23,099
Filberts -----	2,153	2,128	2,785	627	2,583	10,890
Pignolias -----	457	351	284	91	384	174
Total -----	9,551	4,298	4,880	4,348	21,695	34,487
Grand total -----	58,727	53,891	61,342	9,127	38,815	65,173

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2/</sup> No commercial production in the United States.<sup>3/</sup> Exclusive of almonds and filberts, not separately reported, but believed to have been small.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.



## EDIBLE TREE NUTS (OTHER THAN COCONUTS AND CHESTNUTS)--Continued

United States consumption of all tree nuts (other than coconuts and chestnuts) combined averaged about 162 million pounds (shelled basis) in the years 1938-41. Of this consumption walnuts accounted for about 30 percent, cashews 18 percent, Brazil nuts 14 percent, pecans 25 percent, almonds 9 percent, pistachios nearly 1 percent, and all others 3 percent. The three principal tree nuts which have been listed for the negotiations - walnuts, cashews, and Brazils (the two latter not being produced in the United States) - thus constituted in the aggregate about 60 percent of all tree nuts consumed in the United States during the immediate prewar years. Nearly two-thirds of all tree nuts consumed in the United States in 1939 entered trade channels as shelled nuts; nearly one-half of the walnuts marketed were shelled, about 45 percent of the Brazil nuts, and all of the cashews were shelled.

Walnuts were the leading item in the United States prewar consumption of tree nuts (not considering coconuts and chestnuts) in the unshelled form, constituting nearly one-half of the total; pecans and Brazil nuts each represented slightly less than 20 percent of the total (average 1938-40). In the consumption of such tree nuts as shelled nuts, cashews lead with about 29 percent, followed by pecans with 27 percent, walnuts 20 percent, and Brazil nuts 12 percent.

Average annual United States imports of tree nuts (other than coconuts and chestnuts) in the period 1938-40 were 66 million pounds (shelled basis), representing about 40 percent of the total consumption of all tree nuts combined. Of the total imports, cashews constituted 47 percent, Brazil nuts 37 percent, walnuts 7 percent, pistache 3 percent, and all other kinds combined 6 percent. Imports thus consisted predominantly of the kinds under consideration for the negotiations namely, walnuts, cashews, Brazil, pistache, and miscellaneous, n.s.p.f. - these five together accounting for over 90 percent of the total imports of all edible tree nuts. About 80 percent of the imports of tree nuts were entered in the form of shelled nuts. The imports of unshelled nuts were predominantly Brazil nuts, constituting over 93 percent of the total so imported.

United States exports of tree nuts consist principally of walnuts and pecans. In 1939 exports of these two kinds totalled approximately 4.3 million pounds, shelled basis, or about 5 percent of United States production of tree nuts and only slightly less than the imports of these two kinds. Exports were largely in the form of not shelled nuts and Canada and the United Kingdom were the outstanding markets.



Stat. import classes (1939): 1356.0, 1357.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	BRAZIL	Bolivia	
Quantity (1,000 pounds, shelled basis) <u>1/</u>						
1937 ---	N	N	13,759	13,580	177	
1938 ---	O	O	18,354	18,084	255	
1939 ---	N	N	21,076	20,888	188	
1943 ---	E	E	166	166	-	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ---	N	N	2,996	2,947	49	
1938 ---	O	O	2,541	2,493	47	
1939 ---	N	N	2,352	2,319	32	
1943 ---	E	E	30	30	-	

<sup>1/</sup> Unshelled converted to shelled basis at rate of 50 percent yield.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 757			
Cream or brazil nuts:	Cents per Pound		
Not shelled -----	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3/4	BRAZIL
Shelled -----	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2-1/4	do.

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with Brazil, effective January 1936.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on total imports in 1939 was 16 percent on the not-shelled and 17 percent on the shelled.

#### Comment

Brazil nuts are produced only in the Amazon Valley, chiefly in Brazil and to some extent in Bolivia. The United States consumption of these nuts thus consists wholly of imports. They are received in two forms, shelled and not shelled. During the period 1934-41, about 50 percent of the total imports of Brazil nuts, expressed on the shelled basis, were received as shelled nuts.

Shelled Brazil nuts are used chiefly in the confectionery, nut-salting, and baking industries. The not-shelled nut goes to the retail trade as such and is an important constituent of in-the-shell mixed nut trade. There is no commercial shelling of Brazil nuts in this country.

Imports in 1940 and 1941 increased considerably over the 1937-39 level, amounting to over 27 million pounds (shelled basis) in 1940 and over 23 million pounds in 1941. During the war, owing to the shortage of shipping space and in an attempt to divert native Brazilian labor from gathering nuts to collecting rubber latex, the United States Government placed a virtual ban on imports of Brazil nuts; this restriction was removed in the latter part of 1945.



## BRAZIL NUTS--Continued

Brazil nuts: United States imports of not-shelled and of shelled, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total imports		Principal sources
	Quantity	Value	
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	
			Value (1,000 dollars)
Not shelled -----	22,849	1,053	BRAZIL, 1,053
Shelled -----	9,651	1,298	BRAZIL, 1,266; Bolivia,
			32

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.



## WALNUTS

Stat. import classes (1939): 1364.0, 1365.0, 138.06, 138.07

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries <sup>2/</sup>	CHINA	France	Rumania	Italy
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, shelled basis <sup>3/</sup> )						
1937 -	48,672	4,040	6,214	4,085	897	483	118
1938 -	43,134	5,003	3,233	2,270	430	287	31
1939 -	48,750	3,177	4,436	3,392	452	354	3
1943 -	49,764	177	22	21	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	11,144	1,045	971	552	215	89	18
1938 -	12,232	1,684	468	287	93	48	7
1939 -	10,510	921	593	391	109	63	4/
1943 -	30,398	146	2	2	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Value of production represents farm value of crop unshelled.<sup>2/</sup> Imports from UNITED KINGDOM and NETHERLANDS were negligible, amounting to less than \$1,000 for all years except in 1937 when imports from NETHERLANDS were 13 thousand pounds, valued at slightly more than 1 thousand dollars. There have been no imports from the colonies of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.<sup>3/</sup> Unshelled converted to shelled basis at rate of 39 percent yield.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<sup>4/</sup> Less than \$500.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 760			
Walnuts of all kinds:			
Not-shelled -----	5	5	CHINA
Shelled -----	15	15	do.
Blanched, roasted, prepared or preserved -----	15	15	NETHERLANDS, UNITED KINGDOM
Walnut paste -----	15	15	do.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 108 percent ad valorem for not-shelled walnuts, 112 percent for shelled, and 100 percent for blanched, roasted, prepared, or preserved. There were no imports of walnut paste reported in 1937 or in 1939; the duty on imports in 1938 was equivalent to 42 percent.

Comment

The "English" walnut is the common walnut of international trade and the domestic production and trade data in this report are limited to this type. The walnut enters commerce in both the not-shelled and shelled form. Walnuts in both forms are common household food items and the shelled are used extensively by confectionery, bakery, and ice cream manufacturers. Before the war, somewhat less than one-half of the United States consumption (shelled basis) of walnuts was in the form of shelled nuts.



## WALNUTS-Continued

California is the leading walnut producing state, accounting for about 90 percent of the domestic production, Oregon producing most of the rest. The leading grading and shelling centers are Los Angeles, and Portland. Possibly 85 percent of the domestic crop is marketed through producers' cooperative associations. Roasted or otherwise prepared or preserved walnut kernels and walnut paste are not important in production of the domestic industry or in imports.

Domestic production increased rapidly in the 1930's, chiefly because of the heavy planting of trees during the 1920's. Between the periods 1930-33 and 1937-41, domestic production increased 60 percent, imports (then chiefly from China) declined 62 percent, and the proportion of the domestic consumption supplied by imports declined from 27 percent to 8 percent. During the war imports declined to negligible quantities owing to shipping difficulties and to the war in China; meantime the upward trend in domestic production continued. If political and economic conditions in China become normal considerable imports may again enter.

United States exports of walnuts were not important until about 1933. Average annual exports, chiefly unshelled, during the years 1935-38 amounted to 12 million pounds (unshelled weight valued at 1.3 million dollars. The United Kingdom and Canada were the principal markets. In 1940-41, exports declined to about 4 million pounds, going chiefly to Brazil, Canada, and Western Hemisphere markets.

Walnuts: United States imports for consumption, by kind,  
with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total imports		Principal sources
	Pounds	Values	Value
Not-shelled -----	21,605	\$1,000	Rumania, \$1,000
Shelled -----	4,423,262	591,657	CHINA, \$390,852, France \$108,561
			Rumania \$62,378
Blanched, roasted, pre- pared, or preserved ---	4,133	620	UNITED KINGDOM \$347,
			NETHERLANDS \$273
Paste -----	-	-	-

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Stat. import classes (1939): 1376.0 and 1376.1

## United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39, and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	Syria, including LEBANON	Iran	Italy	India 1/
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, shelled basis 2/)						
1937 —			1,924	683	258	78	807
1938 —	Not avail-	Not avail-	1,619	673	145	207	516
1939 —	able 3/	able 4/	1,270	532	356	249	88
1943 —			5/ 11	—	—	—	—
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 —			896	350	119	45	336
1938 —	Not avail-	Not avail-	793	352	78	115	211
1939 —	able 3/	able 4/	533	214	161	102	36
1943 —			5/ 8	—	—	—	—

1/ Includes Burma in 1937.

2/ Unshelled converted to shelled basis at rate of 50 percent yield.

3/ Commercial domestic production unimportant and not reported.  
Known to be negligible in quantity.

5/ Imported from Afghanistan.

Source : Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>	<u>Proposed negotiating country</u>
	<u>Act of</u> <u>1930</u>	<u>1945</u> <u>rate</u>
	<u>Cents per pound</u>	

Par. 761

Pistache nuts:

Not shelled  $\frac{1}{2} / 2\frac{1}{2}$

Shelled 1/5 2/2

LEBANON  
do.

1/ Classified in Tariff Act of 1930 under paragraph 761 as "edible nuts, not specially provided for."

2/ Trade agreements with Turkey, effective May 1939, and with Iran, effective June 1944.

Note.— The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on imports at trade agreement rates in 1939 was 6 percent on both shelled and unshelled; on imports in 1938 at the 1930 Tariff Act rates, they were 11 percent on the shelled and 10 percent on the unshelled.

## Comment

The pistache nut is a small greenish kernel enclosed in a brittle shell. The kernels are used principally in the nut-salting and ice cream industries and the unshelled are sold separately, in typical nut mixtures and in vending machines. The principal demand for pistache nuts in the United States is in the unshelled form, and the market they fill is probably more distinctive than that for any other important tree nut. Pistache nuts normally have a higher unit value on the United States market than any other tree nut.

Pistache nuts are not produced commercially in the United States. They are produced chiefly in countries of southwestern Asia-Turkey, Iran, and in India-and to a lesser extent in the Mediterranean countries.



## PISTACHE NUTS - Continued

Pistache nuts: United States imports for consumption,  
by kinds, with principal sources, 1938 and 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
		1938
Not shelled -----	\$554,566	Syria <sup>1/</sup> \$216,363; India, \$151,206; Italy, \$77,534; Iran, \$77,504.
Shelled -----	238,255	Syria <sup>1/</sup> \$135,835; India, \$59,472; Italy, \$37,444.
		1939
Not shelled -----	\$373,225	Iran, \$156,889; Syria, \$135,542; Italy, \$34,440.
Shelled -----	159,473	Syria <sup>1/</sup> \$78,562; Italy, \$67,840.

<sup>1/</sup> Including LEBANON.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

## CASHEW NUTS

Stat. import class (1939): 1377.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from---			
			All countries	INDIA <u>1/</u>	Haiti	Br. East Africa
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, shelled)					
1937 -----	N	N	26,848	26,748	22	14
1938 -----	o	o	26,069	26,007	45	4
1939 -----	n	n	29,466	29,440	13	14
1943 -----	e	e	3,542	3,116	79	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 -----	N	N	4,113	4,099	3	2
1938 -----	o	o	3,515	3,508	6	<u>2/</u>
1939 -----	n	n	4,039	4,036	2	1
1943 -----	e	e	1,116	963	20	-

1/ Includes Burma in 1937.2/ Less than 500.

Source: Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ItemUnited States tariffProposed negotiating countryAct of  
19301945  
rateCents per pound

Par. 761

Cashew nuts, shelled or unshelled ---- 2 2 INDIA

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on total imports of cashews (all shelled) in 1939 was 15 percent.

Comment

The cashew nut is a soft textured nut with a mild flavor. Cashew nuts find their most important outlet in the nut-salting industry. It is estimated that, before the war, 80 percent of the output of salted nuts (excluding peanuts) consisted of cashews. The nut-salting trade expanded rapidly during the 1930's and the fact that the price of cashews has been lower than those of most of the other tree nuts, coupled with their popular flavor, was an important factor in the development of this trade.

Cashews are not produced commercially in the United States. They are grown principally in India, Mozambique, and South America. Over 90 percent of the United States imports are supplied by India (including nuts originating in Mozambique but shelled in India). The United States, also, is India's principal market for cashews and the world's leading consumer of this kind of nut.

Cashews are imported into the United States only in shelled form. Peculiar characteristics of the shell make necessary an unusual shelling process requiring specially trained hand labor. This process has been developed extensively only in India where labor is relatively cheap and where most of the nuts are grown. Most of the Mozambique crop is shipped to India where it is shelled and prepared for market and this normally accounts for more than one-third of India's exports. The South American production is not generally exported but is consumed locally by the natives and no significant shelling industry has been developed there.

United States imports of cashews were not very important before 1929 and in that year, the first year for which statistics are available, imports amounted to 4 million pounds valued at \$970,000. Imports increased rapidly thereafter,



## CASHEW NUTS - Continued

averaging 23 million pounds valued at 3.6 million dollars for the years 1934-37 and 29 million pounds valued at 4.6 million dollars for the years 1938-41. During the war, imports declined owing to shipping shortages but in 1945 they had recovered to the extent of  $24\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds valued at 16.4 million dollars, higher prices resulting in an increase of almost 300 percent in value in the last few years.

## EDIBLE TREE NUTS, N.S.P.F.

Stat. import classes (1939): 1378.0, 1378.1, 138.14

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CHINA	Hong Kong	
Quantity (1,000 pounds, shelled basis <sup>1/</sup> )						
1937 ---	N	N	2/ 431	157	142	
1938 ---	O	O	318	237	55	
1939 ---	N	N	214	130	71	
1943 ---	E <sup>2/</sup>	E <sup>2/</sup>	4/ 1,038	-	-	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ---	N	N	2/ 94	40	36	
1938 ---	O	O	52	37	12	
1939 ---	N	N	60	37	20	
1943 ---	E	E	4/ 196	-	-	

1/ Imports of "nuts, not shelled" converted to shelled basis at rate of 50 percent yield. 2/ Of the kinds imported.

3/ Includes 120 thousand pounds valued at 14 thousand dollars imported duty-free from the Philippine Islands.

4/ Principally from Cuba; imports consisted chiefly of shredded coconut in sirup. Imports from Cuba were negligible in 1937-39.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff <sup>1/</sup>		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Edible nuts, not specially provided for:			
Not shelled (except pistache) -	2½¢ lb.	2½¢ lb.	CHINA
Shelled (except pistache) -----	5¢ lb.	5¢ lb.	do.
Pickled or otherwise prepared or preserved, n.s.p.f. -----	35% ad val.	35% ad val.	do.

1/ Product of Cuba is dutiable at 20 percent less than the general rates.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on total imports in 1939 was 19 percent for shelled and 15 percent for not-shelled nuts.

Comment

Imports entered under the class of "edible nuts, not specially provided for" consist chiefly of types not produced in the United States. The most important kinds imported are lychee and white nuts from China and Hong Kong and pili nuts from the Philippine Islands. These nuts are consumed largely by the natives of those countries residing here. Imports of "nuts otherwise prepared or preserved, not specially provided for," formerly consisted largely of lychee and white nuts canned or dried. In 1943, however, Cuba developed the industry of canning fresh coconut meat in sugar sirup which was shipped to the United States and entered for duty purposes under this class. 1/ Imports of this material from

1/ Coconuts themselves and desiccated coconut are dutiable under other paragraphs and are covered by separate digests.



## EDIBLE TREE NUTS, N.S.P.F.-Continued

Cuba amounted to 1 million pounds in 1943, 1.2 million in 1944 and 3.2 million pounds in 1945. Rationing of sugar in the United States probably stimulated the imports of this sweetened coconut product. The average foreign declared unit value of this material was about  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound in the years 1943-45.

There are no domestic production or exports of the kinds of edible nuts imported under the classification of edible nuts, n.s.p.f.

Edible nuts, n.s.p.f.: United States imports for consumption,  
by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kinds	Total value	Principal sources
Edible nuts, n.s.p.f.		
Not shelled -----	\$52,883	: CHINA, \$34,857; Hong Kong, \$17,342;
Shelled -----	1,045	: United Kingdom, \$766; Italy \$260;
Pickled, prepared or		
preserved -----	6,299	: Hong Kong, \$3,108; CHINA \$2,550.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COCONUTS  
(See related digest on  
coconut, desiccated,  
paragraph 758)

Par. No. 758  
UNITED KINGDOM  
(Jamaica)  
(British Honduras)  
CUBA

Stat. import class (1939): 1351.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Country	1937	1938	1939	1943
Quantity (numbers in thousands)				
Production <u>1/</u> -----	12,964	12,453	15,712	8,607
Domestic exports <u>2/</u> -----	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Imports for consumption from--				
Total all countries -----	47,863	36,948	28,086	43,317
JAMAICA -----	20,640	19,559	15,672	28,410
Honduras -----	8,845	5,731	4,449	8,972
Republic of Panama -----	<u>3/</u> 8,394	5,263	3,651	-
BRITISH HONDURAS -----	4,127	3,734	3,058	1,472
CUBA -----	335	200	107	1,223
Value (dollars)				
Production <u>1/</u> -----	347,938	276,426	273,280	580,303
Domestic exports <u>2/</u> -----	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Imports for consumption from--				
Total all countries -----	781,712	530,921	403,978	1,640,193
JAMAICA -----	293,413	253,440	203,950	1,005,587
Honduras -----	134,880	89,752	63,960	307,508
Republic of Panama -----	<u>3/</u> 164,822	88,885	62,133	-
BRITISH HONDURAS -----	70,894	53,163	51,981	63,038
CUBA -----	8,724	5,456	2,280	46,245

1/ Data given as United States production are shipments from Puerto Rico to the mainland. 2/ Quantity exported known to be negligible.

3/ Includes Canal Zone.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
Par. 758		Cents each	
Coconuts:			
Product of Cuba -----	Free	Free	CUBA
Other than product of Cuba -----	1/2	<u>1/</u> 1/4	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Rate reduced in trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939. Under Public Law 504 of the 78th Congress, effective December 1944, imports from all sources enter duty-free during the period of the unlimited national emergency.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on dutiable imports was 17 percent in 1939 and 7 percent in 1943.

Comment

Whole coconuts are used in the United States chiefly as a raw material for the production of shredded desiccated coconut, though appreciable quantities are also sold whole for household use.



## COCONUTS--Continued

Puerto Rico is the only domestic area where the production of coconuts is an important industry; relatively small quantities are produced in Florida. The hurricanes of 1928 and 1932 in Puerto Rico did considerable damage to coconut trees with the result that shipments to the United States mainland declined from an annual average of over 20 million nuts in 1924-27 to 13-1/2 million nuts in 1936-39. Between the two periods, however, prices declined from \$32 to \$23 per thousand. A coconut desiccating industry was developed in Puerto Rico in 1939 resulting in further decline of coconut shipments; and in 1945 only 8.7 million coconuts were moved from Puerto Rico to the United States.

Imports of coconuts come almost wholly from the Caribbean countries. The decline in imports from an average of 58 million nuts in 1933-35 to 38 million in 1937-39 and to 20 million in 1940-41 was due mainly to the increasing supply of the desiccated product from the Philippines (duty-free). Imports in 1943 and 1944 were 43 and 39 million, respectively, and in 1945, following temporary suspension of the duty, the quantity imported was about one-half a million less than in 1944.

Coconuts from Cuba are admitted duty-free by virtue of a provision in the commercial convention of 1902, which was continued by the 1934 trade agreement with Cuba. Imports from the Philippines were duty-free under section 301 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and remain duty-free under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946. Coconuts from other foreign countries have been dutiable since 1922. However, full-duty sources continued to be the principal suppliers of imports. The imports from Cuba, always relatively small, dropped off after the early 1920's. There was a significant increase in 1943 and 1944, which was due to the heavy demand in the United States for desiccating purposes; in 1945 these imports declined almost to immediate prewar levels.

In view of the development of a desiccated coconut industry in Puerto Rico, an increasing proportion of the island's production of coconuts may be expected to be shipped to the United States in the processed form. The tariff treatment accorded desiccated coconut would probably be a much more significant factor for Puerto Rico than a change in the duty on coconuts. For some years desiccated coconut from the Philippines will continue to enter free of duty, and thereafter the duty will be applied at only a low (gradually rising) rate.

COCONUT, DESICCATED  
(See related digest on coconuts, par. 758)

Par. No. 758  
UNITED KINGDOM  
(Ceylon)

Stat. import class (1939): 1379.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Philippine Islands <u>2/</u>	CEYLON	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	8,000	Not avail- able <u>3/</u>	96,677	96,213	463	
1938	n.a.		67,894	67,495	398	
1939	10,000		89,597	89,261	331	
1943	n.a. <u>4/</u>		<u>5/</u> 134	-	-	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	4,179	Not avail- able <u>3/</u>	6,679	6,656	23	
1938	n.a.		3,722	3,708	14	
1939	4,240		4,411	4,400	11	
1943	n.a. <u>4/</u>		<u>5/</u> 24	-	-	

<sup>1/</sup> Domestic output consists almost wholly of desiccated meat obtained from coconuts brought in from Puerto Rico or imported; four coconuts yielding about 1 pound of desiccated meat. Quantities have been estimated. Values may include some reprocessed and repacked desiccated meat imported unsweetened and in bulk.

<sup>2/</sup> Duty-free. <sup>3/</sup> Known to be small.

<sup>4/</sup> In 1943, shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States amounted to 1,761 thousand pounds valued at 345 thousand dollars. No shipments reported previous to 1940.

<sup>5/</sup> Principally from Cuba.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u>
	<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>negotiating</u>
	<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>country</u>
	<u>Cents per pound</u>		

Par. 758

Coconut meat, shredded and desiccated, or similarly prepared

Product of the Philippine Islands --- Free

<sup>1/</sup> Duty suspended for the period of the unlimited national emergency by Public Law 504, 78th Congress, effective December 1944.

<sup>2/</sup> Existing legislation provides for free entry of the Philippine article until July 3, 1954.

Note.-- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on dutiable imports was 108 percent in 1939.

Comment

Shredded desiccated coconut differs from copra in that it is shredded and dried under sanitary conditions for edible purposes, whereas copra is dried in a crude manner in pieces as large as half coconuts. The principal outlets for desiccated coconut are the confectionery and bakery industries and for household use.

The continental United States desiccating industry in recent prewar years was limited to three plants located in the New York area. At the beginning of the war one plant was transferred to Florida. In 1939, a plant was erected in Puerto Rico and a few years later a second one was put into operation there. The first



## COCONUT, DESICCATED - Continued

shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States were reported in 1940 when about 800,000 pounds were received. Shipments increased to 1.7 million pounds in 1943 and to over 7 million pounds in both 1944 and 1945. Part of the output in the two later years, in excess of 1 million pounds each year, was produced from coconuts imported into Puerto Rico from surrounding Caribbean countries.

Before the war, the Philippine Islands were one of the world's largest producers of coconuts. The bulk of this crop was made into copra for oil production but the Islands also had nine large commercial desiccating plants. The output of these plants went almost wholly to the United States where it was entered free of duty. The desiccating industry in the Philippines developed rapidly following the increase in United States duty on imports from other countries from 2 cents to 3½ cents per pound in the Tariff Act of 1922. Previous to this Ceylon was the principal source of imports, but imports from that country declined from 37 million pounds in 1923 to 7 million in 1929 and to less than a half million after the middle 1930's.

United States prewar (1937-39) consumption of coconuts and products (other than copra and oil) in terms of desiccated meat was about 100 million pounds annually. Ninety percent of the supply was obtained from the Philippine Islands in the form of shredded desiccated meat. The balance was produced in this country from whole coconuts obtained principally from Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and other Caribbean countries, relatively small producers compared with the South Asiatic areas.

The war brought about marked changes in the situation. The elimination of the Philippine supply and other wartime changes reduced our available supply from 100 million to about 17 million pounds, desiccated equivalent, annually. During the war, shipping difficulties and restrictions on exports in the Caribbean producing countries owing to shortages of fats and oils held down imports from the sources which remained open. Following the suspension of the duty (for the duration of the national emergency) imports of desiccated coconut increased to 6.1 million pounds in 1945, chiefly from Ceylon and Cuba. Imports of the whole coconuts for desiccating in this country and in Puerto Rico, however, did not increase.

The effect of a reduction in the rate of duty of 3½ cents per pound, after the temporary suspension of the duty has ended, will depend somewhat on the restoration of the Philippine desiccating industry. If the industry is not promptly restored a reduction in the duty might permit Ceylon to obtain some of the trade formerly held by the Philippines. If the industry is promptly and fully restored, as appears likely, the Philippines will doubtless long continue to be the principal source of United States imports of desiccated coconut. <sup>1/</sup> In either case, if United States consumption should approach prewar volume, a large part of the supply of desiccated coconut would have to come from the distant Pacific areas--Philippine Islands, Ceylon, and Netherlands East Indies, and probably a somewhat declining proportion of the supply would be furnished by desiccating plants in continental United States and Puerto Rico from Caribbean nuts.

The duty on the raw material (whole coconuts) required to yield 1 pound of desiccated meat is equivalent to approximately 1 cent per pound of desiccated meat. This rate on whole coconuts was established in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom in 1939 in which the duty was reduced from the equivalent of about 2 cents per pound of desiccated meat content.

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<sup>1/</sup> After 1954, as Philippine products become subject to small but grandually increasing duties, the share of the Philippines in the imports would presumably decline.

29  
PEANUTS AND PRODUCTS

Par. 759  
CHINA

Stat. import classes(1939): 1367.0, 1368.0, 138.08, 138.09

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports <sup>2/</sup>	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Philippine Islands <sup>3/</sup>	CHINA	Japan	Hong Kong
	Quantity (1,000 pounds, shelled basis <sup>4/</sup> )						
1937---	516,000	379	1,837	1,463	21	202	147
1938---	501,000	577	6,510	3,798	77	127	34
1939---	551,000	699	7,108	6,402	584	85	37
1943---	860,000	8,832	<u>5/</u> 3,542	-	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937---	26,000	44	118	97	2	11	8
1938---	25,000	62	266	202	4	7	2
1939---	28,500	73	357	332	17	5	2
1943---	93,000	1,319	<u>5/</u> 247	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Approximate quantity produced for direct edible use including that made into peanut butter. Value of production represents approximate value on farm.

<sup>2/</sup> Approximately 20 percent of exports are believed to have consisted of unshelled nuts.

<sup>3/</sup> Duty-free.

<sup>4/</sup> Unshelled converted to shelled basis at rate of 66 percent yield.

<sup>5/</sup> Includes 2,472 thousand pounds valued at 129 thousand dollars from Nigeria; 710 thousand pounds valued at 80 thousand dollars from Cuba; 328 thousand pounds valued at 35 thousand dollars from Mexico.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u> <sup>1/</sup>		<u>Proposed</u> <u>negotiating</u> <u>country</u>
	<u>Act of</u> <u>1930</u>	<u>1945</u> <u>rate</u>	
	<u>Cents per pound</u>		
Par. 759			
Peanuts:			
Not-shelled -----	4-1/4	4-1/4	CHINA
Shelled -----	7	7	do.
Blanched, salted, prepared, or preserved, n.s.p.f. -----	7	7	do.
Peanut butter -----	7	7	do.

<sup>1/</sup> Products of Cuba are dutiable at 20 percent less than the general rates. Under existing law imports from the Philippine Islands will be free of duty until July 3, 1954.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on total dutiable imports in 1939 was 142 percent on the not-shelled, 257 percent on the shelled, 95 percent on the blanched, salted, prepared, or preserved. It was 60 percent on peanut butter on 1937 imports; no imports of peanut butter were reported in 1938 and 1939.



## PEANUTS AND PRODUCTS--Continued

Comment

The processor, who buys peanuts from the farmer for direct edible use (i.e. not including use for oil but including that for peanut butter) markets his product both as cleaned and graded not-shelled nuts, and as shelled nuts. The not-shelled are roasted for direct use by the consumer. The shelled nuts are either made into peanut butter, or roasted and salted for direct consumption, or used as an ingredient by the confectionery and baking industries.

The principal peanut-producing States are Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas. Virginia and North Carolina produce chiefly the so-called Virginia type and the other States produce chiefly the Spanish and Runner types. Only the Virginia type is generally sold in the shell, but some Virginia nuts and the greater part of the other types are shelled for direct edible use. During the war, despite the marked increase in the demand for shelled peanuts for direct edible use, the farm production of the Virginia type increased only about 20 percent (1940-44 over 1935-39), whereas total production for all other types combined increased about 80 percent between these periods.

In the United States peanuts were produced, before the war, chiefly for direct edible use (including peanut butter); only culls and surplus production, under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, were crushed for peanut oil. During the war, under the influence of heavy war demands for vegetable oils, production of peanuts was greatly expanded and large quantities were produced for oil. When other vegetable oils are available as before the war, domestic surpluses of peanuts for direct edible use may again develop.

Peanuts (for use as nuts) is one of the group of "basic" commodities for which the Government has committed itself to support the price at not less than 90 percent of parity during the "2-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which" the President or Congress declares that hostilities have terminated. Such declaration not having been made before January 1, 1946, this commitment extends at least through the year 1948. Such a percentage of parity would mean prices decidedly higher than those prevailing before the war, the percentage of parity for farm prices of peanuts during the period 1935-39 having been only 58 percent compared with 94 percent in 1944. In the case of peanuts (for use as nuts), however, should supplies become unusually burdensome under the price-support program, the acreage and production adjustment program, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which was suspended during the war, probably could be restored, after due notice to producers.

Exports of peanuts have been relatively unimportant except in 1943 and this condition is likely to continue in the postwar period. The principal export markets for United States peanuts have been Cuba and Canada.

Before the war the imports of dutiable peanuts were insignificant and even in 1939, when the imports of duty-free peanuts from the Philippines reached the maximum, they were but little more than 1 percent of the consumption. It is uncertain how rapidly imports from the Philippines (which will continue duty-free until 1954 under present law) will be restored.

## PEANUTS AND PRODUCTS--Continued

Peanuts: United States imports for consumption,  
by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Peanuts:		
Not-shelled -----	\$10,205	:Japan, \$4,923; CHINA, \$3,473; : Hong Kong, \$1,215.
Shelled -----	344,616	:Philippine Islands, \$331,876; : CHINA, \$12,449.
Blanched, salted, prepared, or preserved, n.s.p.f. -----	1,956	:CHINA, \$1,303; Hong Kong, \$653.
Peanut butter -----	-	:

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.





CASTOR BEANS

Stat. import class (1939): 2231.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	BRAZIL		
			Quantity (short tons)			
1937 ———	Not avail- able	n.a.	73,404	72,198		
1938 ———		n.a.	57,306	56,515		
1939 ———		n.a.	81,305	80,963		
1943. ———		1/ 51	158,201	154,624		
			Value (dollars)			
1937 ———	Not avail- able	n.a.	3,644,085	3,580,954		
1938 ———		n.a.	2,046,163	2,023,858		
1939 ———		n.a.	2,882,087	2,864,378		
1943 ———		1/ 3,614	10,813,088	10,564,750		

1/ Lend-lease shipments largely to Mexico.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u>
	<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>negotiating</u>
	<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>country</u>
	<u>Cents per pound</u>		

Par. 762

Castor beans ----- 1/2 1/ 1/4 BRAZIL

1/ Trade agreements with Brazil, effective January 1936, and with Colombia, effective May 1936.

Note.- Ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 14 percent in 1939, and 7 percent in 1943.

Comment

Castor seed (which in appearance is like the common bean, is not a bean) yields about 45 percent of oil. The oil has numerous industrial and other uses; in the United States its most important use has been, since 1941, as a drying oil in paint and varnish.

Prior to 1935 the principal exporter of castor seed was British India; thereafter it was Brazil. The Brazilian crop increased from an average of 180,000 short tons in 1936-40 to 287,000 short tons in 1943. Most of the Brazilian output is exported in the form of seed (rather than in the form of oil), practically all of it in recent years coming to the United States. 1/

Castor seed is not produced in the United States commercially. It was grown here during the 1870's and 1880's, and again, under the stimulus of war contracts, in 1918. During 1940-43 attempts were made, by commercial interests and by the Federal Government, to promote the production of the crop in the southwestern States. The Government's program was a war measure and was abandoned in 1943, after the effort to build up a supply of planting seed did not meet with the success anticipated and it appeared that it would be possible to obtain the required supplies from Brazil.

1/ Beginning July 1, 1942, and extending through 1944 the United States Government had an agreement with the Brazilian Government for the purchase of Brazil's exportable surplus of castor seed.





33  
POPPY SEED

Stat. import class (1939): 2235.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	NETHER- LANDS	Hungary	Poland and Danzig	Canada
			Quantity (pounds)				
1937 -	None	None	7,609,019	4,956,136	-	2,641,653	-
1938 -			9,649,164	6,719,478	130,849	2,743,486	-
1939 -			5,814,884	3,776,218	541,136	989,559	-
1943			1/ 340,457	-	-	-	66,296
			Value (dollars)				
1937 -	None	None	528,209	351,690	-	175,496	-
1938 -			723,491	591,993	13,300	187,192	-
1939 -			472,139	292,849	76,006	62,093	-
1943 -			1/ 56,554	-	-	-	27,778

1/ Includes 123,038 pounds valued at \$19,118 from Turkey and 151,120 pounds valued at \$9,615 from India."

Source: Imports from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per 100 lb.		
Par. 762			
Poppy seed -----	32	1/ 16	NETHERLANDS

1/ Trade agreements with the Netherlands, effective February 1936, and with Turkey, effective May 1939.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 2 percent in 1939 and 1 percent in 1943.

Comment

Poppy seed is the oil-bearing seed of the opium poppy plant, which is cultivated in many Eastern countries for opium and incidentally for the seed, and in various central and southern European countries primarily for the seed and oil. Prewar statistics indicate that Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Turkey, and the Netherlands were the principal producing countries (among those for which data were available). The seed is not produced commercially in the United States, its production being prohibited by the "Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942," approved December 11, 1942.

The seed is used as a source of high-grade oil, for human food (in or on bread and rolls), and for bird-feed. In the United States it is used principally as a spice or condiment on bread, rolls, and other bakery products.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1961

APPENDIX

There is a list of names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago on June 1, 1961. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

The names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago on June 1, 1961, are listed in alphabetical order. The names are: [illegible]

APRICOT AND PEACH KERNELS

Stat. import class (1939): 2240.2

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u> for consumption from--			
			All countries	CHINA	Hong Kong	India <u>2/</u>
Quantity (short tons)						
1937 -----	Not avail- able <u>4/</u>	2,689	191	96	40	43
1938 -----		2,511	47	30	12	3
1939 -----		3,298	67	52	12	3
1943 -----		74	-	-	-	-
Value (dollars)						
1937 -----	Not avail- able <u>4/</u>	370,833	100,332	45,838	29,850	19,599
1938 -----		342,963	20,087	12,709	5,815	801
1939 -----		564,034	32,579	25,577	5,731	1,271
1943 -----		15,240	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes some pits in addition to kernels. 2/ Consists of kernels only.

3/ Includes Burma in 1937. 4/ Probably small; consists principally of kernels.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u> <u>negotiating</u> <u>country</u>
	<u>Act of</u> <u>1930</u>	<u>1945</u> <u>rate</u>	
	<u>Cents per pound</u>		
Par. 762			
Apricot and peach kernels -----	3	<u>1/</u> <u>2½</u>	CHINA

1/ Trade agreement with Iran, effective June 1944.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty was 12 percent in 1939.

Comment

Most of the domestic production and virtually all of the international trade under this classification consists of apricot kernels. Apricot kernels are of two types, sweet and bitter. The sweet kernels, which are larger, lighter in color, and considerably higher in price than the bitter kernels, are used mostly for edible purposes. The bitter kernels are utilized in the preparation of a paste used by bakers in making cakes, in the production of oil, as a flavoring agent for liqueurs, and for other purposes. Peach kernels are not produced extensively as they are hard to extract from the pits, constitute a small part of the whole pit, and contain relatively less oil (30 to 35 percent as compared with 40 to 45 percent in the case of apricot kernels). The comparatively small quantities of peach kernels which are salvaged, usually at fruit processing establishments, are utilized for the production of oil and prussic acid. Peach kernel oil is practically identical with apricot kernel oil.

China and the United States are the principal producers of apricot kernels. In China the pits are obtained from inedible fruit gathered from uncultivated trees and the pits are cracked by hand. In the United States, on the other hand, pits are obtained from edible fruit at fruit processing plants and are cracked by machinery. All of the United States output and most of that of China consists of the bitter kernels.



## APRICOT AND PEACH KERNELS--Continued

The United States exports substantial quantities of bitter pits and kernels, and imports the high-priced sweet type, which is not competitive with the domestic product. During the 6 years, 1937-42, the annual average foreign value of imports of kernels ranged from 19 to 26 cents per pound, whereas the average annual value of exports of pits and kernels (most of which are believed to consist of kernels) ranged from 6.8 to 10.9 cents per pound.

36  
SOYBEANS

Stat. import class (1939): 2240.7

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from---				
			All countries	Japan	CHINA	Canada	Kwantung
	Quantity (bushels of 60 pound)						
1937	46,164,000	1,270,675	16,725	5,677	30	397	9,877
1938	61,906,000	2,644,661	3,007	2,331	212	6	-
1939	90,141,000	10,462,356	2,275	1,806	400	25	-
1943	193,125,000	11,328,849	322	-	-	309	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	39,091,000	1,430,795	18,990	3,696	62	722	8,127
1938	41,645,000	2,052,242	5,174	4,004	286	26	-
1939	73,052,000	10,603,468	5,030	3,845	1,029	37	-
1943	350,741,000	13,250,566	1,085	-	-	955	-

1/ Includes 1,195,983 bushels, valued at \$2,974,572, exported under lend-lease.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 762

Soybeans ----- 2 2 CHINA

Note.- The duty was equivalent on total imports to 54 percent ad valorem in 1939 and to 35 percent in 1943.

Comment

Before the war China was the world's largest producer of soybeans, producing more than 200 million bushels a year. Manchuria ranked second as a producer and the United States third. Prewar production in Manchuria averaged 150-167 million bushels annually. United States production averaged slightly less than 100 million bushels in 1937-39. Most of the Chinese crop was consumed in that country in the form of soybeans for food. Nearly all of the United States output was crushed in this country and the resulting oil and cake consumed domestically; only comparatively small quantities of soybeans are consumed domestically as whole soybeans. The Manchurian output, on the other hand, was very largely exported either in the form of soybeans or in the form of oil and cake. Manchuria was the only important exporter of soybeans.

The principal prewar importers of soybeans were western European countries, particularly Germany, and Japan.

The increase in United States soybean production in the past few years has been phenomenal. From 1937 to 1944 the quantity produced increased fourfold, and the farm value of the crop increased tenfold. The United States production of soybean oil now exceeds even that of cottonseed oil; in 1944 the output of soybean oil was 1,246 million pounds, and that of cottonseed oil 1,132 million pounds. The increase in the soybean crop was due primarily to the relatively



## SOYBEANS-Continued

high prices resulting from the unusually great wartime demand and the price-support program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The average farm price for the 1944-45 crushing season was \$2.06 per bushel, the highest of record for soybeans for crushing.

Soybeans are one of the group of commodities the prices of which the Government under the Steagall Act has committed itself to support at not less than 90 percent of parity during the 2-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the official termination of the war. The required proclamation not having been made before January 1, 1946, this commitment extends throughout the year 1948 at least. Under existing law, therefore, the Government is obligated to support during this period a relationship of soybean prices to parity 13 percent higher than the actual average relationship during 1935-39. As shown in the tabulation below, the price of soybeans averaged only 77 percent of parity during 1935-39. By December 15, 1945, however, the price of soybeans had increased to 124 percent of parity, or 34 percent above the point at which the Government is obligated to support the price.

Soybeans: Average prices received by farmers, parity prices, and percent of parity in specified periods

Period	Average price per bushel	Parity price per bushel	Percent of parity
1935-39 -----	\$0.95	\$1.23	77
December 15, 1945	2.09	1.69	124

United States exports of soybeans were largest in 1939, when they amounted to 10 million bushels. Soybeans produced in the United States, although somewhat lower in protein content than Manchurian soybeans, were of more uniform grade and quality, and for that reason were generally preferred in the European market. However, except for 1939, when domestic prices were unusually low, the United States has never exported significant quantities of soybeans because of the large demand and higher prices in this country.

The small quantities of soybeans that have been imported into the United States (principally into the Pacific coast region and Hawaii) have been used mostly in making special food products for Orientals living in those areas. The imports are apparently special types or grades, as their foreign unit value has consistently been much higher than current United States prices for soybeans for crushing. The ad valorem equivalents of the duty (54 and 39 percent, respectively, in 1939 and 1943) is, of course, based upon these high unit values. The duty of 2 cents per pound was equivalent to 148 percent of the average United States farm price in 1939 and to 66 percent in 1943.

## ALFALFA SEED

Stat. import class (1939): 2401.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CANADA	Argentina	Union of South Africa
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 ---	68,640	3,098	3,990	2,646	865	220
1938 ---	69,636	355	3,615	2,324	601	377
1939 ---	90,930	449	3,165	2,259	802	98
1943 ---	70,164	<u>1</u> /880	3,558	1,459	2,099	-
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ---	15,899	852	766	642	80	16
1938 ---	12,375	68	659	522	62	34
1939 ---	15,981	84	509	422	77	10
1943 ---	23,664	<u>1</u> /328	613	394	218	-

1/ Includes 413 thousand pounds, valued at 166 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 763

Alfalfa seed ----- 8 1/<sub>4</sub> CANADA

1/ Trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939, and with Argentina, effective November 1941.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 25 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Alfalfa, a relatively long-lived perennial, is an important legume crop grown for hay, pasture, and soil improvement throughout most of the United States except the South. Under the most favorable conditions of soil and climate it is one of the highest-yielding hay crops of its kind.

Alfalfa seed is used only for sowing. United States farmers very generally are careful in selecting their seed, preferring northern grown domestic or Canadian strains. Various kinds and varieties, which may differ in winter hardiness, productiveness, and resistance to disease, are recognized in the market. A classification made by the United States Department of Agriculture is as follows: Common alfalfa, consisting of numerous regional strains, such as "Montana common," "Minnesota common," etc; variegated alfalfa, represented principally by the hardy Grimm and Ontario Variegated varieties; Turkestan alfalfa, which originated in Turkestan, Soviet Union; and non-hardy alfalfa, represented by the Peruvian and Arabian varieties.



## ALFALFA SEED--Continued

In some areas it is difficult to establish a good stand of alfalfa. Even when well established a crop may winterkill in severe winter weather. Only strains grown in areas having cold winters are hardy and produce seed suitable for sowing in areas subject to the low winter temperatures of the northern States. Tests by Federal and State experiment stations have shown that imported alfalfa seed from certain countries is unsuitable for sowing in some areas of the United States, because of lack of hardiness, poor productivity, or susceptibility to disease. In order that such imported seed may be readily identifiable, a Federal statute requires that 10 percent of each shipment of alfalfa seed from South America, Africa, Turkestan, and unknown sources be stained red or some reddish shade. This stain indicates that the seed is likely to be "not adapted for general use in the United States," and thus tends to limit the demand for it to areas having mild winters, and to make it subject to considerable discount in price. Imports from Canada must be stained violet (1 percent), an inconspicuous shade, and imports from sources other than those mentioned must be stained green (5 percent).

The total consumption of alfalfa seed in the United States ranges around 75 million pounds annually. The principal consuming States are Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio. With the exception of Iowa and Minnesota these are deficit States, i.e., they consume more than they produce. In general the entire northeastern quarter of the United States is a deficit region.

The total United States production of this seed averages about 70 million pounds annually, or 90 to 95 percent of the quantity consumed; but production varies considerably from one year to another. During the period 1939-45 the output varied from a low of 52 million pounds (1942) to a high of 91 million pounds (1939). Except in certain areas, the production of seed is largely incidental to hay production, and farmers have the option of harvesting the particular cutting for either hay or seed, whichever promises the greater profit. In addition, alfalfa is not a very reliable seed producer; sometimes little seed may set in a particular area.

As alfalfa does not produce seed well under humid conditions, most of the domestic output is grown west of the 95th meridian. Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Arizona, Minnesota, Montana, and Idaho are usually the principal producing States, though many other States grow substantial quantities and occasionally large quantities. Ordinarily about 40 percent of the United States output is hardy seed; besides the special hardy varieties, of which Grimm is the principal one, the "common" alfalfa seed produced in the following States is generally considered hardy: Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

Little alfalfa seed is exported from the United States; in only a few of the years since 1920 have exports exceeded a million pounds. The record export of 3 million pounds in 1937 represented largely a special purchase by the Soviet Union. Most of the exports, except those to Canada, ordinarily consist of non-hardy seed.

Imports during the past decade have amounted to 5 to 10 percent of domestic consumption. They have usually consisted mostly of the hardy Ontario Variegated seed from Canada. Occasionally, however, e.g., in 1941, 1942, and 1945, substantial quantities of non-hardy seed have been imported, principally from Argentina. Of the record total imports of 12 million pounds in 1945, 9 million came from Argentina.

## RED CLOVER SEED

Stat. import class (1939): 2402.0

United States production, exports, and imports for consumption,  
1937-39 and 1943

	1937	1938	1939	1943
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Production -----	30,162	112,686	99,234	70,386
Domestic exports -----	463	183	224	1/ 3,995
Imports for consumption from:				
Total all countries -----	11,132	6,154	451	2/ 23
Rumania -----	1,235	1,010	317	-
Hungary -----	2,270	1,053	59	-
Poland and Danzig -----	2,723	1,017	40	-
France -----	1,731	1,984	32	-
CANADA -----	1,752	578	2	3/
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Production -----	8,864	15,462	14,452	21,168
Domestic exports -----	54	26	43	1/ 1,017
Imports for consumption from:				
Total all countries -----	1,607	741	35	2/ 4
Rumania -----	150	112	23	-
Hungary -----	302	109	5	-
Poland and Danzig -----	340	116	4	-
France -----	204	199	3	-
CANADA -----	441	147	3/	3/

1/ Includes 2,437 thousand pounds valued at 647 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease. 2/ Imported principally from Chile. 3/ Less than 500.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 763

Red clover seed ----- 8 1/ 4 CANADA

1/ Trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939; rate previously reduced to 5 cents per pound in trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.

Note.- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 35 percent ad valorem in 1937 and 41 percent in 1938. On imports from Canada the duty was equal to 20 percent ad valorem in 1937, when the imports were large.

Comment

Red clover is by far the most important of the clovers, being the staple leguminous hay and pasture crop in the northern States from the great plains eastward. It is particularly valuable in crop rotations in the Corn Belt, not only for hay and pasture but also in the maintenance and improvement of soil fertility. Probably the most competitive similar crop is alsike clover.

American farmers have a strong preference for red clover seed of domestic or Canadian origin. Strains of red clover seed differ in productiveness and in resistance to disease, insect pests, and low winter temperatures. It has generally been found that the crop is more likely to be winter-hardy if "northern grown" seed is used; the seed grown in the northern tier of states or in Canada is considered the hardiest available. Many European strains are damaged or



## RED CLOVER SEED-Continued

destroyed in the second year's growth by the potato leaf hopper, an insect which does not attack United States or Canadian strains. In recognition of these facts regulations were promulgated in 1926 under the Federal Seed Act requiring that imported clover seed be stained so as to be readily identifiable. Ten percent of the seed from Italy or unknown sources must be stained red; 1 percent of that from Canada, violet (an inconspicuous shade); and 5 percent of that from other known sources, green. The stained foreign seed (except Canadian) is subject to considerable discount in price.

The consumption of red clover seed in the United States ranges from about 60 million to 100 million pounds annually. Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana are the principal consuming States; and each of these States except Iowa usually produces more of the seed than it consumes. The principal deficit area comprises Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States.

Production of the seed in the United States varies considerably from one year to another, but usually is sufficient to supply the bulk of domestic requirements. During the past decade it has ranged from a low of 30 million pounds (1937) to a high of 123 million pounds (1943). Production was not unusually high during World War II, in spite of substantial Government aid to producers. The output in 1945 was about 100 million pounds. The principal producing centers are the north central States, southern Idaho, and western Oregon. In the Corn Belt, where most of the seed is produced, the harvesting of seed is usually more or less incidental to the other uses of the clover crop; the second cutting of the second, and last, season's growth may be left for seed if or when the prospects indicate that a crop of seed would be more profitable than a cutting of hay. In this region because of the unusual degree to which the setting of red clover seed is dependent upon the weather, the average yield of clover seed per acre may vary widely from year to year; and because of the farmer's option of harvesting a given cutting for either hay or seed the acreage left for seed may vary considerably.

Exports of this seed from the United States ordinarily amount to only a few hundred thousand pounds annually. Because of the needs for lend-lease, exports were unusually high during 1941-43, exceeding 7 million pounds in 1942, most of which went to the United Kingdom.

For many years the imports of red clover seed have been relatively small, though they have varied widely from year to year--during the decade preceding the war from 11 million pounds (1937) to none (1933). Apparently the seed is imported primarily to supplement the domestic supply, and the principal reason for the variations in imports is the variation in the relation of domestic production to the quantity demanded in this country. Because of war conditions, imports have been insignificant since 1939.

Most of the imports have come from Europe. Formerly France was the principal supplier, but in 1937 and 1938 Poland and Balkan sources were more important. Imports from Canada were high in 1937. During 1936-38 small quantities came from Chile, the highest being 550,000 pounds in 1937.

## ALSIKE CLOVER SEED

Stat. import class (1939): 2403.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports <sup>1/</sup>	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CANADA	Sweden	Czecho- slovakia	Latvia
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1937 -	13,428	Not avail- able	2,073	1,336	76	98	407
1938 -	23,610		551	115	80	186	114
1939 -	18,294		322	321	2/	-	-
1943 -	13,854		-	-	-	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937 -	3,573	Not avail- able	337	229	16	21	46
1938 -	2,696		103	18	17	37	19
1939 -	2,787		41	41	2/	-	-
1943 -	3,732		-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Exports are not reported separately. Exports of "other clover seed" (other than red clover seed), believed to consist to a substantial extent of alsike seed, for the period 1937-39 and 1943 were: 174 thousand pounds, 551 thousand pounds, 489 thousand pounds, and 5,377 thousand pounds.

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 763			
Alsike clover seed	8	1/ 4	CANADA

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939.

Note.- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 25 percent ad valorem in 1938 and to 31 percent in 1939.

Comment

Alsike clover seed is important for hay and pasture crops in limited areas of the nonarid northern States. This clover is used much less than red clover, for it yields only one cutting of hay per year as against the usual two for red clover. Alsike is often regarded as a substitute for red clover under conditions where the latter does not thrive. It is more resistant to disease and to extremes of heat and cold, and to both drought and over-abundance of water; it thrives better on low ground or acid soils than red clover and is longer lived. Like other legume crops, alsike clover assists in the maintenance of the productive capacity of the soil. Alsike seed retains its viability for only about 2 years; this tends to limit the carrying over of seed from periods of surplus to periods of shortage.



# ALSIKE CLOVER SEED-Continued

The apparent consumption of alsike clover seed in the United States ranges from about 15 to 25 million pounds annually, with an average of approximately 20 million pounds. In any given year it depends in part on the success which farmers have had with earlier plantings of red clover, more alsike being sowed when conditions for red clover have been unfavorable. The average consumption has not changed materially during the past 16 or 17 years.

Domestic production has supplied an increasingly large proportion of the alsike seed consumed in the United States. In 1937, when domestic production was relatively low and imports relatively high, domestic production made up about 87 percent of consumption; in 1938 and subsequent years, the domestic crop constituted from 98 to 100 percent of consumption. The volume of output varies widely from year to year; it was 32 million pounds in 1929, 13 million in 1937, 24 million in 1938, 14 million in 1943, and 20 million in 1945. Minnesota, the leading producing State, grew 3.4 million pounds in 1944 and 8.3 million in 1945. The farm value of the domestic alsike seed crop has normally ranged from about 2.5 to 4.0 million dollars.

Most of the alsike seed is produced on general-purpose farms, where the enterprise usually represents a small part of the farm business. In the Great Lakes region, where the greater part of the United States output is produced, the harvesting of the seed is an alternative to hay and pasture, a seed crop being preferred to hay or pasture in years when forage is relatively plentiful and favorable seed prices are in prospect. In the important producing States of Idaho and Oregon, however, the seed represents the principal product of the clover crop, hay or pasture being incidental.

The foreign trade of the United States in alsike seed, though it has fluctuated widely from one year to another, has usually been small compared with domestic production. The fluctuation is probably due in considerable part to the short life of the seed, which prevents carrying it over from periods of glut to periods of scarcity. Although statistics of exports are not reported separately, it appears that exports have exceeded imports in recent years, although imports were much the larger in some years prior to 1931. Since that time, however, imports have usually been of little importance; the relatively high imports in 1936 and 1937--1.5 and 2 million pounds, respectively--were the result of the unusually strong demand for all kinds of forage crop seeds for planting in areas affected by the droughts of 1934 and 1936. Since 1939 the imports have been inconsequential, probably largely because of war conditions. Most of the imports have come from Ontario, Canada, where as across the border in the United States, alsike seed production fluctuates considerably from one year to another.

CRIMSON CLOVER SEED

Stat. import class (1939): 2404.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports <sup>1/</sup>	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	FRANCE	Hungary	Poland and Danzig	Nether-lands
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 --	1,676	Not avail-able	2,620	-	2,577	2	-
1938 --	2,678		4,921	1	4,920	-	-
1939 --	5,570		4,744	2,333	2,347	33	29
1943 --	13,880		-	-	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 --	Not	Not	131	-	128	2/	-
1938 --	avail-able	avail-able	292	2/	292	-	-
1939 --			322	173	143	2	2
1943 --			-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> It is believed that none is exported under peacetime conditions.  
<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 dollars.  
Source: Production from Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u>
	<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>negotiating</u>
	<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>country</u>
	<u>Cents per pound</u>		
Par. 763			
Crimson clover seed -----	2	2	FRANCE
Note.- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 40 percent ad valorem in 1937 and to 30 percent in 1939.			

Comment

Crimson clover is a winter annual, sown in late summer or fall and maturing early the following summer. The seed is used principally in the Southern States, particularly in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Kentucky, and on the Pacific coast. It provides winter cover and green manure, besides pasture and hay. Being a legume, this crop is of value for enriching the soil. Consumers apparently prefer the domestic seed to that of foreign origin. In 1938 and 1939, a large eastern seed house quoted imported seed at \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 pounds lower than the domestic. More recently an improved domestic variety, Dixie, has been introduced.

The consumption of crimson clover seed in the United States has increased from about 3 million pounds in 1941 to approximately 15 million pounds annually at the present time. The great increase in demand resulted principally from the Government soil conservation program which provides subsidies for cover crops and support prices for seed of such crops. The demand will probably continue high, inasmuch as the crop is now well established in the South.



## CRIMSON CLOVER SEED-Continued

The average domestic production of crimson clover seed during the 5 years 1942-46 was 15.5 million pounds annually. About two-thirds of the total output is produced in Tennessee, and the rest in Alabama, Georgia, and Kentucky.

Formerly the imports of this seed were substantial; averaging about 6 million pounds annually during 1923-25 and about 3 million annually during 1926-29. Until 1929, France was the principal source. Later Hungary was the chief source. In 1939 imports were 4.7 million pounds, equal to about four-fifths of the domestic production. The war shut off imports; none has been imported in 1942 and subsequent years.

## SWEET CLOVER SEED

Stat. import class (1939): 2405.0

United States production, exports, and imports for consumption,  
1937-39 and 1943-45

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports <sup>1/</sup>
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1937 -----	60,738	:	8,574
1938 -----	69,084	:	9,315
1939 -----	91,452	Not	6,765
1943 -----	26,544	avail-	3,617
1944 -----	41,976	able <sup>2/</sup>	4,999
1945 -----	38,388	:	10,668
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1937 -----	4,363	:	583
1938 -----	3,074	:	362
1939 -----	3,955	Not	185
1943 -----	2,541	avail-	368
1944 -----	n.a.	able <sup>2/</sup>	594
1945 -----	n.a.	:	1,167

<sup>1/</sup> All from CANADA except in 1937 when imports from CANADA amounted to 8,533 thousand pounds valued at 479 thousand dollars.<sup>2/</sup> It is believed that none is exported under peacetime conditions.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ItemUnited States tariffProposed  
negotiating  
countryAct of      1945  
1930      rateCents per pound

Par. 763

Grass seed and other forage crop  
seeds:Sweet clover ----- 4      <sup>1/</sup> 2

CANADA

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939.

Note.- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 29 percent ad valorem in 1937 and to 20 percent in 1943.

Comment

Sweet clover is used extensively in the North Central States, being particularly valuable for rotation pasture and green manure. It is resistant to drought and to low winter temperatures and it starts growth early in the spring. It is fairly tolerant of soil conditions, making a heavy growth on fertile, nonacid soils and producing better than other similar crops on poor soils.

The consumption of sweet clover seed in the United States has averaged about 50 million pounds annually, most of which is of domestic origin. Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota consume almost one-half of the total. During the war when the acreage of food and feed crops was expanded, less sweet clover was sown, but consumption will probably return to at least the prewar level with the resumption of normal crop relationships.

For the most part domestic producers harvest the seed as a side line. Except in the centers of heaviest seed output, the production of seed is largely incidental to the growing of sweet clover for forage and soil improvement. Consequently production varies considerably from one year to another. In 1939, for



## SWEET CLOVER SEED-Continued

example, the total output was 91 million pounds, and in 1943 it was 27 million. There are, however, distinct trends in production. The domestic output averaged 43 million pounds during 1931-35; 66 million pounds during 1936-40, and only 38 million during 1941-45. Minnesota is the outstanding producing State and Kansas second, these two States producing approximately one-half of the United States total. Other important producing States are South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Illinois, and North Dakota.

Although imports normally supply only a small proportion of United States consumption they have been fairly substantial during periods when consumption was high and the rate duty was low. During the period 1922-23 to 1927-28 (fiscal years ended June) inclusive, when consumption was high and the duty was 2 cents, imports averaged about 4 million pounds annually. During the early 1930's, when the rate of duty was 4 cents and the domestic price was very low, imports were practically nil. But in 1936-39, under the trade agreement rate of 2 cents per pound, imports averaged 7.3 million annually. Again, near the close of World War II, imports increased to 5 million pounds in 1944 and 10.7 million pounds in 1945. Practically all of the imports have come from Canada, where conditions of production are similar to those in the United States. Canadian production was unusually high in 1944 and 1945.

## CLOVER SEED, N.S.P.F.

Stat. import class (1939): 2405.9 :

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports <sup>1/</sup>	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Mexico	New Zealand
Quantity (pounds)						
1937 --	Not avail- able <sup>2/</sup>	174,323	59,318	34,120	-	24,440
1938 --		130,377	3/157,452	37,585	-	56,925
1939 --		488,960	196,139	119,858	63,200	11,034
1943 --		4/5,577,368	5/106,814	-	-	35,454
Value (dollars)						
1937 --	Not avail- able <sup>2/</sup>	44,373	5,450	2,598	-	2,324
1938 --		24,128	3/ 17,440	4,851	-	6,073
1939 --		89,000	13,530	10,240	1,868	861
1943 --		4/1,599,656	5/ 20,726	-	-	5,459

<sup>1/</sup> "Clover seed other than red clover"; not strictly comparable.<sup>2/</sup> United States production supplies the bulk of consumption requirements.<sup>3/</sup> Includes 56,680 pounds valued at \$5,101 imported from Hungary.<sup>4/</sup> Includes 5,005,749 pounds valued at \$1,391,788 exported under lend-lease.<sup>5/</sup> Includes 21,260 pounds valued at \$9,756 imported from Australia.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 763

Grass seeds and other forage crop  
seeds:Clover, n.s.p.f. ----- 3 <sup>1/</sup> 2 UNITED KINGDOM<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Note.- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 29 percent ad valorem in 1939, to 10 percent in 1943, and to 8 percent in 1945.

Comment

This classification covers miscellaneous clover seeds other than the kinds separately classified (namely alsike, crimson, ladino, red, sweet, and white clovers); it includes also mixtures of various clover seeds. The use of several miscellaneous clovers, such as hop clover, subterranean clover, strawberry clover, and Persian clover in the United States, has greatly increased during the past decade. For the most part these miscellaneous clovers are used in southern and Pacific Coast areas, principally for ground cover, pasture, and green manure. The kinds which have been imported in greatest volume in recent years are hop clover seed and subterranean clover seed.

Hop clover, a winter annual, is of two kinds, large hop and small hop. The small type, which is imported under the name of suckling clover, is similar in appearance to the well-known white clover. Hop clover is used in the South and on the Pacific Coast as far north as the State of Washington, principally for



## CLOVER SEED, N.S.P.F.-Continued

pasture. Subterranean clover, so named because it produces seed under the surface of the soil as does the peanut plant, is an annual, and is used principally for pasture in Pacific Coast areas. Strawberry clover, a long-lived perennial, is a pasture crop of high productivity. It derives its special value from the fact that it will grow successfully on "seepy" and alkaline lands which are unsuitable for other crops.

It is believed that most of the seed of these miscellaneous clovers used in the United States is produced here; statistics of production, however, are not available. Imports of small hop (suckling) clover seed began about 1930, increased to more than 60,000 pounds in 1936-37 (fiscal year ended June 30), fell to 2,000 pounds in 1941-42, and amounted to 27,000 pounds in 1944-45. Subterranean clover seed has been imported on a substantial scale only since the beginning of World War II; in 1944-45 imports of this seed amounted to 51,000 pounds. The small hop clover seed comes from New Zealand, and the subterranean clover seed from Australia. The total imports under the classification here considered were higher in 1944 and 1945 (calendar years) than in 1943, amounting to 306,000 pounds valued at \$81,000 in 1945.

## SPECIFIED GRASS AND OTHER FORAGE CROP SEEDS

 Stat. import classes (1939): 241.01-241.03; 241.05; 241.07-  
 241.50

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Country	1937	1938	1939	1943
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Production <sup>1/</sup>	380,000	370,000	345,000	365,000
Domestic exports	11,117	14,957	16,556	2/ 28,319
Imports for consumption from--				
Total, all countries	7,371	5,710	9,602	11,981
CANADA	1,328	1,696	4,976	9,384
NEW ZEALAND	1,245	1,096	1,293	1,291
Denmark	1,177	1,231	1,080	-
UNITED KINGDOM	1,359	785	766	-
AUSTRALIA	205	223	451	1,161
NETHERLANDS	110	115	60	-
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Production <sup>1/</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic exports	1,062	1,088	1,253	2/ 4,926
Imports for consumption from--				
Total, all countries	769	893	1,292	1,484
CANADA	185	164	427	904
NEW ZEALAND	211	322	382	341
Denmark	157	199	250	-
UNITED KINGDOM	79	56	71	-
AUSTRALIA	48	51	44	222
NETHERLANDS	18	29	19	-

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include grain sorghums:<sup>2/</sup> Includes 21,685 thousand pounds, valued at 4,255 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 763	Cents per pound		
Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds:			
Millet	1	1	AUSTRALIA
Ryegrass	3	1/ 1 1/2	UNITED KINGDOM
Timothy	2	2/ 1	CANADA
Bent-grass (genus <u>agrostis</u> )	40	3/ 20	CANADA, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND
Bluegrass	5	2/ 2 1/2	CANADA
Grass and forage crop seeds, n.s.p.f.:			
Wheatgrass	2	3/ 1	CANADA
Bromegrass	2	3/ 1	CANADA
Meadow fescue	2	2	AUSTRALIA
Chewings fescue	2	2	NEW ZEALAND
Other fescue	2	2	NEW ZEALAND
Lespedeza	2	2	AUSTRALIA
Other, n.s.p.f.	2	2	AUSTRALIA

See footnotes on following page.



## SPECIFIED GRASS AND OTHER FORAGE CROP SEEDS—Continued

- 1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.
- 2/ Trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939.
- 3/ Trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.

Note.— The duties on total imports in 1939 and 1943 (in both years the rates were the same as in 1945) were equivalent to the following percentages ad valorem:

	1939	1943
Millet	56	27
Ryegrass	23	13
Timothy	7	8
Bent-grass (genus agrostis)	77	49
Canada bluegrass	16	14
Kentucky bluegrass	6	—
Wheatgrass	13	11
Bromegrass	11	11
Meadow fescue	12	—
Chewings fescue	6	8
Other fescue	6	5
Lespedeza	—	—
Other, n.s.p.f.	9	10

Comment

Grass-land farming has increased in importance relative to the rest of American agriculture. The demand for grass seeds has tended upward because of — (1) a long-range increase in the relative importance of cattle, particularly dairy cattle, (2) a long-range increase in the demand for seeds for lawns, parks, and golf courses, (3) an increase in the use of winter cover crops in areas having mild winters, (4) attempts to establish more and better grasses on western ranges in order to increase their grazing capacity and to prevent dust storms, (5) official soil-conservation programs.

Millet.—In the United States millet is of small and declining importance. Domestic production of millet seed is estimated at about 25 million pounds annually. Imports are unimportant.

Ryegrass.—So-called Oregon or western ryegrass, a mixture of the biennial and the perennial types which is produced in Oregon, supplies most of the United States needs. Most of the small quantities of perennial ryegrass seed used have been imported.

Timothy.—This is the principal grass-hay crop in the United States. Exports of the seed in 1940 amounted to 10 million pounds, valued at a half-million dollars.

Bent-grass.—This grass is used mostly for golf greens and lawns. Before 1930, the year in which the duty was increased from 2 to 40 cents per pound (subsequently reduced to 20 cents) most of this seed used in the United States was imported. Since 1935 nearly all of the United States consumption requirements have been produced in Oregon.

Canada bluegrass.—The seed of this grass is not produced in the United States.

Kentucky bluegrass.—This is the principal lawn and pasture grass of northern United States. The seed, produced mainly in Kentucky and Missouri, is exported in considerable quantities.

Bromegrass and wheatgrass.—These grasses are resistant to both drought and low winter temperatures, and their use in the northwestern States for grazing has increased enormously in the past decade. In each of the 3 years 1943-45 the combined imports of these two seeds, mostly bromegrass, ranged from about \$300,000 to nearly \$900,000 in value.



## SPECIFIED GRASS AND OTHER FORAGE CROP SEEDS—Continued

Meadow fescue.—This grass is relatively unimportant. Most of the small quantities of seed used in this country are produced here.

Chewings fescue and other fescue.—These seeds, which together constitute one of the principal import items, are used principally in mixtures for seeding lawns. Commercial production in the United States which is mostly in Oregon has developed within comparatively recent years.

Lespedeza.—This crop, used principally for pasture, has expanded enormously in the past decade. Production of the seed in the United States is 2 to 3 times as much as that of alfalfa or any grass or clover seed. This seed is not imported; and exports, if any, are not separately reported.

Grass seeds, etc., n.s.p.f.—From the point of view of domestic production sudan grass and redtop are the most important kinds in this group. Imports under the Federal Seed Act during the fiscal year ended June 1945 included the following (in 1,000 pounds): bahia grass, 249; bermuda grass, 7; carpet grass, 42; dallis grass, 566; rescue (not fescue) grass, 44; rhodes grass, 98; and sudan grass, 90.

Imports of seed of the grain sorghums (kafir, milo, feterita, and the sweet sorghums), if viable, are dutiable under the classification here under consideration (Treasury Decision 49373). It is believed that imports of these products, if any, are negligible. Domestic production of the grain sorghums during the past 5 years has averaged about 120 million bushels; (6,700,000 thousand pounds). As these products are used mostly as grain, for feed, statistics of their production in this country are not included in "production" shown in the above table.

The bulk of the total requirements of all the seeds included in these classifications is produced in this country. The production of this class of seeds is not a closely organized industry like the vegetable and flower seed industries; they are produced mostly by farmers and ranchers as an adjunct or byproduct of pasture and hay crops. The growers sell their seeds to seed companies, which clean and process the seeds and distribute them to the trade. Although systematic research looking toward the development of improved strains and varieties of grasses has been inaugurated by the Federal Government and by State Agricultural experiment stations within comparatively recent years, there has not been anything comparable with the extensive breeding and selection, combined with carefully controlled production by private firms which has been characteristic of vegetable and flower seed production in this country. The kinds produced here in greatest volume are lespedeza, timothy, and sudan grass. The principal areas of production are the North Central States (Kentucky and Tennessee, however, leading for lespedeza, and Kentucky for bluegrass) and Oregon.

Compared with domestic production, United States foreign trade in these seeds is small. Exports have exceeded imports. Normally the principal kinds exported are Kentucky bluegrass, timothy, and redtop. During the war exports rose greatly, principally because of the demands for lend-lease; in 1944-45 (fiscal year ended June) the total exports of grass seed amounted to 25 million pounds, and in 1945-46, to 23 million pounds (data from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.) Some grass seeds are also imported. For several of the seeds under consideration, including bent-grass, common ryegrass, millet, and sudan grass, there is little or no importation except in the event of shortages resulting from unfavorable growing or harvesting conditions in this country. For some kinds, such as chewings fescue, brome grass, and wheatgrass, domestic production has apparently not been able to keep pace with the rapidly increasing United States demand, and considerable quantities have been imported, before, as well as during, World War II. Other kinds, including dallis grass, Canada bluegrass, rhodes grass and bahia grass, have been supplied almost wholly by imports, as they apparently cannot be produced successfully in this country on account of disease or lack of climatic adaptation; and perennial ryegrass has been imported because the foreign seed is generally considered superior in quality to the domestic product.



## SPECIFIED GRASS AND OTHER FORAGE CROP SEEDS--Continued

Practically all of the chewings fescue seed imported has come from New Zealand. The brome grass, wheatgrass, and Canada bluegrass seed has come almost entirely from Canada; the dallis grass and rhodes grass seed almost entirely from Australia; and the bahia grass seed mostly from Cuba.

Specified grass and other forage crop seeds: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Millet -----	\$9,612	: AUSTRALIA, \$3,748; Hungary, \$3,225
Ryegrass -----	77,263	: UNITED KINGDOM, \$50,107; Denmark, \$15,549
Bent-grass (genus agrostis)---	54,149	: NEW ZEALAND, \$43,263; NETHERLANDS, \$6,459
Canada bluegrass -----	2,758	: CANADA, \$2,758
Kentucky bluegrass -----	1,252	: United Kingdom, \$1,252
Wheatgrass -----	96,045	: CANADA, \$96,005
Brome grass -----	321,024	: CANADA, \$321,024
Meadow fescue -----	12,466	: Denmark, \$12,466
Chewings fescue -----	327,909	: NEW ZEALAND, \$326,262
Other fescue -----	68,426	: Hungary, \$23,349; Germany, 1/\$18,550
Lespedeza -----	-	:
Other, n.s.p.f. -----	312,785	: Denmark, \$211,654; AUSTRALIA, \$39,440

1/ Includes Austria.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

GARDEN SEEDS, SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR

Stat. import classes (1939): 1525.0, 2451.0, 2454.0, 2454.1, 2455.0, 2456.0, 246.10, 246.12, 246.13, 246.22, 246.24, 246.26, 246.31, 246.40, 246.42, 246.44, 246.50.

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports <sup>1/</sup>	Imports for consumption from---				
			All countries <sup>2/</sup>	NETHER- LANDS	Denmark	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	n.a.	n.a.	7,981	4,885	479	1,035	688
1938	n.a.	n.a.	5,981	3,913	350	747	411
1939	10,397	2,309	6,163	3,959	308	858	386
1943	24,445	<u>3</u> /8,741	<u>4</u> /3,033	-	-	-	37
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	Not avail- able	n.a.	1,073	531	140	156	69
1938		n.a.	828	474	101	99	43
1939		723	778	427	110	98	37
1943		<u>3</u> /10,953	<u>4</u> /995	-	-	-	10

1/ May include negligible amount of tree seed.

2/ Includes celery seed not used for planting but for food. For imports exclusive of such celery seed see text.

3/ Includes 5,342 thousand pounds valued at 4,847 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.

4/ Includes 2,674 thousand pounds valued at 472 thousand dollars imported from India, and 160 thousand pounds valued at 314 thousand dollars imported from Canary Islands.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u> <u>negotiating</u> <u>country</u>
	<u>Act of</u> <u>1930</u>	<u>1945</u> <u>rate</u>	
	<u>Cents per pound</u>		
Par. 764			
Seeds:			
Celery -----	2	1/ 2	FRANCE
Cabbage -----	12	2/ 6	NETHERLANDS
Rutabaga -----	5	2/ 3	do.
Turnip -----	5	3/ 3	do.
Onion -----	15	15	UNITED KINGDOM
Spinach -----	1	2/ 1 1/2	NETHERLANDS
Beet (except sugar beet) -----	4	2/ 3	do.
Carrot -----	4	2/ 3	do.
Cauliflower -----	25	2/ 25	do.
Kale -----	6	2/ 3	do.
Kohlrabi -----	8	8	do.
Mangelwurzel -----	4	2/ 2	do.
Mushroom spawn -----	1	1	UNITED KINGDOM
Parsley -----	2	2	FRANCE
Parsnip -----	4	4	NETHERLANDS
Pepper -----	15	15	FRANCE
Radish -----	6	2/ 3	NETHERLANDS

1/ Rate bound in trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.

2/ Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

3/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939; rate previously reduced to 4 cents per pound in trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

See note on following page.



## GARDEN SEEDS, SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR - Continued

Note.- The ad valorem equivalents of the duties on imports in 1939 and in 1943 were as follows:

Seeds:	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u>		<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u>	
	1939	1943	1939	1943
	Percent		Percent	
Celery -----	19	11	Kale -----	22
Cabbage -----	16	3	Kohlrabi -----	22
Rutabaga -----	32	6	Mangelwurzel -----	26
Turnip -----	33	8	Mushroom spawn -----	61
Onion -----	27	9	Parsley -----	13
Spinach -----	7	-	Parsnip -----	21
Beet (except sugar beet) -----	24	11	Pepper -----	22
Carrot -----	9	4	Radish -----	24
Cauliflower -----	4	2		

Comment

All of the seeds covered in these classifications, with the exception of celery, are used only for planting. Quality is an important element in competition; and most American seeds are superior in this respect.

The commercial production of vegetable seeds began in the Western Coast States in a small way shortly after the Civil War and increased gradually until World War I. During and immediately following World War I the United States had to supply not only its own entire requirements but also most of the requirements of Europe and those of the countries which had formerly looked to Europe for seeds. Under the stimulus of the very high prices which resulted, domestic acreage of vegetable seeds increased several fold. In 1919, the industry was caught with enormous surpluses, which caused precipitous drops in prices and acreages. This setback was only temporary, however, and the domestic industry soon began an expansion which continued until about 1930, during which time it supplied not only the bulk of domestic needs but also large quantities for export. In 1930 the total area under vegetable seeds was estimated at 10,000 to 15,000 acres. Although the production in California fell off sharply during the depression of the early 1930's, it had fully recovered to a new high record by 1936.

Although vegetable seeds are produced commercially in other States, California, Idaho, and Washington are the principal producers. The output of the California industry alone was estimated by trade sources at 10 million dollars gross in 1944. These western areas have several natural advantages for seed-growing. The soil is of high fertility, giving very large yields of plump and well-filled seeds of high vitality. Water supplies are ample, either through rainfall or irrigation. In some of the producing areas, the relatively mild winters permit early planting and early harvest; while biennial seed crops may be planted in the summer, over-wintered in the field as they grow, and harvested early in the next summer. The rainless harvest season permits the ripening, drying, and curing of the seeds in the open, or with a minimum of storage houses, without damage to the vitality, appearance, or keeping quality of the seeds. The naturally dry atmosphere discourages the growth of destructive mildews and blights.

Because of the peculiarly technical nature of the commercial production of vegetable seed, practically the entire domestic output is produced by, or under the control and supervision of, a few - probably not more than a score - of large seed-growing concerns. Some kinds, because of the exceptionally technical methods by which they are produced, are grown only by the large wholesale growers on their own land or land under their control. Most kinds, however, are grown under contract with "farmer-growers," the wholesale grower furnishing the specially-bred "stock"



## GARDEN SEEDS, SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR - Continued

seed from which the commercial or market seed is produced. Most of the wholesale growers maintain elaborate breeding plots and trial grounds. Owing to the tendency of a variety or strain to deteriorate or "run out," constant effort is required to maintain the quality of the stock. Then, too, research is conducted continually looking toward the development of new and improved varieties and strains.

Many of the larger wholesale growers own or control large acreages and grow the more important kinds of vegetable seeds in large tracts with large, power-operated implements or machinery, the land being prepared with huge tractor-drawn plows and harrows, the seed drilled with large drills, the growing crop cultivated with multi-row cultivators, and the matured crop harvested, threshed, and cleaned with special machines. Some kinds of vegetable seeds, on the other hand, are produced on a small scale and require much painstaking and tedious hand labor.

At the outbreak of World War II, United States production of small vegetable seeds, i. e., not including beans, peas, and corn, was 10 million pounds. By 1941 it had increased 50 percent, to 15 million pounds. In 1942 it was 20 million, in 1943 nearly 25 million, and in 1944 about 35 million pounds. Preliminary reports indicate that production dropped back to about 23 million pounds in 1945. This great war-time increase in production resulted not only from the considerably higher needs of United States consumers, but also from those of allied and other friendly nations, as well as of the United States armed forces in the South Pacific islands and elsewhere. To an even greater extent than in World War I, the United States had to supply vegetable seeds for the whole world. Lend-lease exports alone amounted to 466,000 pounds in 1941-42 (fiscal years), 2,498,000 pounds in 1942-43, 3,796,000 pounds in 1943-44, and 7,839,000 pounds in 1944-45.

The imports shown in the table above include the celery seed imported from France and India, which is not used for planting but as a spice. The quantities of celery seed from these two countries were as follows: 1937, 1,355,000 pounds, valued at \$191,000; 1938, 991,000 pounds, valued at \$113,000; 1939, 1,358,000 pounds, valued at \$140,000; and 1943, 2,674,000 pounds, valued at \$472,000. With the deduction of these quantities, the total imports of vegetable seeds accordingly become: In 1937, 6,626,000 pounds, valued at \$883,000; in 1938, 4,990,000 pounds, valued at \$714,430; 1939, 4,805,000 pounds, valued at \$638,000; and 1943, only 359,000 pounds, valued at \$524,000. The total imports from France, exclusive of celery seed, were: 1937, 119,757 pounds, valued at \$13,476; 1938, 51,751 pounds, valued at \$10,082; and 1939, 11,563 pounds, valued at \$2,730. As a source of vegetable seeds, properly so-called, France was, therefore, of little importance.

Prior to World War II the vegetable seeds which were imported into the United States were classifiable roughly into the following groups:

- (1) - Specialties with which domestic growers had not bothered because only small quantities were consumed in this country. Examples: Kale and kohlrabi.
- (2) - Seeds requiring unusual care, or attention to painstaking details in the process of production. Examples: Cauliflower and celery.
- (3) - Imported seeds sold in the United States at very low prices. Example: Spinach.
- (4) - Seeds which were of higher quality in Europe, on account of the longer time they had been grown abroad or the greater importance of the crop abroad. Examples: Rutabaga and some varieties of cabbage and radish.
- (5) - Seeds which apparently could not be produced satisfactorily in the United States, or which could be produced more satisfactorily abroad. Example: Bermuda onion seed (then grown in the Canary Islands, but now produced in the United States).



## GARDEN SEEDS, SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR - Continued

During the war the United States exported substantial quantities of all of the seeds covered in these classifications, with the exception of some unimportant items, such as mushroom spawn, kale, kohlrabi, and parsnip. Whether this country will, after the reconstruction period, return to dependence, in whole or in substantial part; upon imports for any of the seeds under consideration appears doubtful. Western growers expect to hold most of their wartime gains, depending in large part upon - (1) the superiority of their strains which results from extensive experimental breeding and research, as well as large-scale and scientific growing methods; (2) the greater germinability and stronger vitality of their seeds.

Garden seeds: United States imports for consumption, by kind,  
with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Celery -----	\$139,979	:FRANCE, \$95,617; India, \$44,230.
Cabbage -----	121,244	:NETHERLANDS, \$63,140; Denmark, : \$54,332.
Rutabaga -----	3,868	:NETHERLANDS, \$2,534; Denmark, \$1,016.
Turnip -----	39,987	:UNITED KINGDOM, \$26,606; NETHERLANDS, : \$11,819.
Onion -----	58,505	:Canary Islands, \$50,286.
Spinach -----	206,773	:NETHERLANDS, \$194,074.
Beet (except sugar beet) -----	14,555	:NETHERLANDS, \$12,268.
Carrot -----	2,250	:NETHERLANDS, \$1,311; Denmark, \$538.
Cauliflower -----	86,722	:NETHERLANDS, \$44,583; Denmark, : \$41,503.
Kale -----	6,701	:NETHERLANDS, \$6,365.
Kohlrabi -----	3,103	:NETHERLANDS, \$1,654; Japan, \$425.
Mangelwurzel -----	9,715	:NETHERLANDS, \$7,176; United Kingdom, : \$1,701.
Mushroom spawn -----	7	:France, \$7.
Parsley -----	1,029	:Netherlands, \$501; Italy, \$203.
Parsnip -----	1,392	:NETHERLANDS, \$831; France, \$489.
Pepper -----	206	:FRANCE, \$103; Netherlands, \$82.
Radish -----	82,280	:NETHERLANDS, \$77,748.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Stat. import class (1939): 246.33

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	INDIA <u>1/</u>		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 ---	N	N	<u>2/</u> 565	565		
1938 ---	O	O	<u>2/</u> 499	499		
1939 ---	N	N	608	608		
1943 ---	E	E	9	9		
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ---	N	N	<u>2/</u> 14	14		
1938 ---	O	O	<u>2/</u> 11	11		
1939 ---	N	N	12	12		
1943 ---	E	E	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>		

1/ Includes Burma in 1937.

2/ Reported in statistics of "seeds, n.s.p.f.," from India; known to be principally niger seed. 3/ Less than 500.

Source: Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed negotiating country

Act of 1930 1945  
rate  
Cents per pound

Par. 764

Niger seed ----- 6 1/ 3 INDIA

1/ Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.-- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 151 percent ad valorem in 1939, to 69 percent in 1943, and to 36 percent in 1945.

Comment

Niger seed is a small oil-bearing seed most of the commercial supply of which is produced in India. It is said to be produced also in the West Indies; none is produced in the United States. The Indian crop, which is not of great importance in that country, is mostly crushed locally, the oil being in demand for cooking, anointing the body, and adulterating sesame and other oils. The relative inexpensiveness of the niger seed and oil encourages such adulteration. In the United States the imports of niger seed are used exclusively in feed mixtures for birds.

Before the war this was a low-priced seed; in 1939 the foreign value of the imports averaged about 2 cents per pound. In 1941 a New York importer-dealer quoted "bold, polished" niger seed at \$10 per 100 pounds. In 1945 the imports were the highest of record--967,000 pounds, valued at \$82,000.





TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS

Stat. import class (1939): 246.60

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	Japan	CANADA	Nether-lands	France
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937 --	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	51,667	8,706	12,898	685	9,527
1938 --			<u>2/</u> 55,762	6,595	6,771	1,506	17,591
1939 --			34,265	8,586	1,996	7,130	4,655
1943 --			<u>3/</u> 25,841	-	1,399	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937 --	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	41,166	11,154	19,388	957	2,784
1938 --			<u>2/</u> 28,288	5,119	9,952	133	4,740
1939 --			15,802	5,411	2,177	1,341	2,506
1943 --			<u>3/</u> 5,780	-	2,412	-	-

1/ Known to greatly exceed imports.

2/ Includes 15,049 pounds valued at \$1,978 imported from Czechoslovakia.

3/ Includes 20,108 pounds valued at \$2,815 imported from Cuba.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 764			
Tree and shrub seeds:			
Other than product of Cuba -----	8	<u>1/</u> 4	CANADA
Product of Cuba -----	6.4	3.2	

1/ Trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.

Note.- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 9 percent ad valorem in 1939 and to 15 percent in 1943.

Comment

Tree and shrub seeds are used principally by nurserymen and florists in the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, and by the State and Federal departments of forestry in reforestation work. The great number of different kinds of seeds included in this classification may be grouped in three principal classes: (1) fruit tree seeds; (2) palm seeds; and (3) seeds of shrubs and ornamental or forest trees. The principal kinds produced in the United States are fruit tree seeds and the seeds of certain kinds of forest trees, including both conifers and broad-leaved species. Fruit tree seeds are usually obtained from cider-making or fruit-preserving establishments, while forest tree seeds are collected by foresters and others.

No statistics are available on the consumption of these seeds in the United States. It is believed, however, that most of the consumption is supplied from domestic sources. Both in forestry and in horticulture, local seed is generally preferred to that from distant sources, because the local seed is usually better adapted to the local conditions. Formerly most of the fruit tree seeds were imported from Europe, but, even before World War II, the bulk of these seeds were supplied from United States sources. The seeds of several kinds of palms are produced in Florida and California in quantities sufficient for domestic needs.



## TREE AND SHRUB SEED-Continued

The principal users of forest tree seeds, the Soil Conservation Service and the Forest Service, usually collect their own supplies, or have such collection done for them, buying from tree-seed dealers only in the event of shortage or emergency. Shrub seeds are of little commercial importance.

The importation of duty-free seeds by Government agencies may become necessary at times because of the failure of the domestic crop of a given kind or kinds of seeds. In addition there is a more or less regular import trade for the purpose of the introduction and early use of rare species or kinds of trees or shrubs not yet available in this country. Imports consist mainly of seeds of ornamental and forest trees, and of palms. They usually originate in areas in which the desired type of tree or shrub grows naturally in substantial quantities.

Stat. import class (1939): 246.70

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	NETHER- LANDS	Japan	United Kingdom	Germany <sup>1/</sup>
			Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1937 -	Not avail- able <sup>2/</sup>	n.a.	129	68	20	14	6
1938 -		n.a.	148	75	21	18	5
1939 -		243	156	83	26	9	7
1943 -		141	<sup>3/</sup> 2	-	-	1	-
			Value (1,000 dollars)				
1937 -	Not avail- able <sup>2/</sup>	n.a.	206	74	58	32	20
1938 -		n.a.	220	80	41	56	18
1939 -		199	<sup>3/</sup> 179	88	32	16	9
1943 -		189	25	-	-	9	-

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Austria beginning 1938.

<sup>2/</sup> Greatly exceeds imports.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 1 thousand pounds valued at 11 thousand dollars imported from Canada.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 764			
Flower seed -----	6	<sup>1/</sup> 3	NETHERLANDS

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 3 percent ad valorem in 1939.

#### Comment

Although there are no statistics of flower seed production, it is known that the United States flower seed industry has come to be of considerable importance. The bulk of the crop is grown by approximately a half-dozen large growers located principally in the coastal valleys of central and southern California. Besides these large growers, who produce a general line of flower seeds, there are throughout the United States numerous small growers of one or a few specialties, some of whom produce for the general United States and foreign market and some for local trade only. For the most part flower seeds are produced under the direct supervision of the owners of the seed business; to only a very limited extent are they grown under contract by general farmers. The war caused a severe reduction in production. The acreage devoted to flower seeds in California during 1943 to 1945, inclusive, was only about 25 to 40 percent of normal.

Before World War II considerable quantities of United States flower seed were exported; statistics, however, are not available. The exports consisted principally of standard kinds used in large quantities, which could be produced on a large scale. Small quantities of numerous other kinds were exported also. The exports went all over the world, but principally to the United Kingdom and Western European countries.



## FLOWER SEED-Continued

Before the War it was customary for United States seedsmen to buy all of certain items and a part of other items abroad, mostly in Europe (including the United Kingdom) or Japan. Some such imported items were used in considerable quantities; most of them, however, were relatively unimportant. Such items were imported because they were superior in quality. The double-flowered petunia was an example. In producing this seed the individual flowers are carefully pollinated by hand. In Japan a strain of petunia was produced by a secret process which yields practically 100 percent of double flowers, whereas the seed produced by the best methods known in the United States yields only about 60 percent of double flowers.

California flower seeds, particularly those which are produced on a large scale, are in a strong competitive position. This is due to the purity of the strains, the high yields per acre, and their high quality--~~appearance~~, germinability, and vitality. There will, however, undoubtedly continue to be a considerable import demand. To a greater extent than with other seedsmen, flower seed producers are interested in obtaining promising novelties, specialties, new or improved strains, etc. As European recovery proceeds many of such specialties will be available abroad. United States imports, however, are likely to be less, even after the reconstruction period, than before the war. The inability to import items formerly purchased abroad has led in many cases to their production in this country, and much of the demand for such items will probably continue to be supplied from domestic sources.

## GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS, N.S.P.F.

Stat. import class (1939): 246.99

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	NETHER- LANDS	Italy	United Kingdom	France
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	Not avail- able (see text)	Not avail- able	<u>1/</u> 288,951	78,924	33,381	15,146	36,220
1938			<u>1/</u> 242,029	40,150	28,181	23,971	32,883
1939			224,408	44,112	29,314	19,449	12,636
1943			<u>2/</u> 106,171	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	Not avail- able (see text)	Not avail- able	<u>1/</u> 93,516	21,191	16,259	4,057	13,095
1938			<u>1/</u> 73,144	15,932	15,698	6,743	8,667
1939			59,787	15,730	14,429	5,975	5,338
1943			<u>2/</u> 17,255	-	-	-	-

1/ Excludes imports from India, which are known to have been principally niger seed. (See separate digest.)

2/ Principally from Mexico, New Zealand, and Canada.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 764	Cents per pound		
Garden and field seeds, n.s.p.f.-	6	<u>1/</u> 3	NETHERLANDS

1/ Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.- The duty on total imports was equivalent to 11 percent ad valorem in 1939, to 18 percent ad valorem in 1943, and to 27 percent ad valorem in 1945. With changes in the composition of the imports, the average unit value for the group as a whole rises or falls, resulting in corresponding changes in the average ad valorem equivalent of the duty.

Comment

This classification covers "other garden and field seeds" not specifically mentioned in the tariff act. 1/ Actually most of the imports hereunder consist of miscellaneous vegetable seeds. Since the outbreak of the war in Europe, production in the United States has supplied nearly all of the domestic requirements besides considerable quantities for export under lend-lease; statistics, however, are not available.

Imports increased in 1944 and 1945, amounting to 440,000 pounds, valued at \$50,000, in 1945.

1/ Most of the kinds of seed of which the imports are important are specifically provided for.



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LIMA BEANS, GREEN OR UNRIPE

Stat. import class (1939): 1191.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—			
			All countries	CUBA	Mexico	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 ———	1,920	Not avail- able	5,216	5,193	23	
1938 ———	6,336		5,543	5,513	30	
1939 ———	5,376		3,968	3,961	7	
1943 ———	3,228		2 5	-	-	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ———	168	Not avail- able	139	138	1	
1938 ———	337		143	147	1	
1939 ———	236		103	103	3/	
1943 ———	510		2/ 1	-	-	

<sup>1/</sup> Winter crop of Florida only; with which imports compete.

<sup>2/</sup> Free as an act of international courtesy from Canada.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than \$500.

Sources: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed negotiating country

Act of 1930      1945 rate  
Cents per pound

Par. 765

Lima beans, green or unripe —

Product of Cuba:

Dec. 1 — May 31 ————— ( 2-4/5      1/1-2/5

CUBA  
Do.

June 1 — Nov. 30 ————— ( 2-4/5      2-4/5

All other:

Dec. 1 — May 31 ————— ( 3 1/2      2/2-1/3

Do.  
Do.

June 1 — Nov. 30 ————— ( 3 1/2      3/3-1/2

<sup>1/</sup> Rate reduced by Cuban trade agreement, effective September 1934, when entered for consumption during the period January to May, incl.; continued in the supplement Cuban trade agreement, effective January 1942.

<sup>2/</sup> Rate reduced by Mexican trade agreement, effective January 1943, when entered for consumption during the period January to May, inclusive.

<sup>3/</sup> Bound by Mexican trade agreement, effective January 1943.

Note.—The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on imports in 1939 of lima beans other than from Cuba was 23 percent; on the product of Cuba it was 54 percent on imports from December to May and 104 percent on imports from June to November, inclusive.

Comment

Lima beans are grown commercially for use in the fresh or natural state, as dried beans, and for canning and freezing. In 1939, about 64,000 acres were planted with lima beans for all purposes but only about 22 percent produced limas for fresh consumption. The average total domestic all-year round production of lima beans for the fresh market was 29 million pounds in 1931-35, but increased 41 percent to an average of 41 million pounds during 1936-40. The following discussion deals



## LIMA BEANS, GREEN OR UNRIPE-Continued

exclusively with that small portion of this production, usually less than 10 percent, which is marketed during the import season of November through March.

Consumption of fresh limas during the import season (November - March), almost wholly restricted to the Florida winter crop and the imported beans, rose from an average of 6.4 million pounds annually during 1934-37 to 8.4 million pounds during 1938-41, and ranged from 11.8 million pounds in 1938 to 5.4 million pounds in 1940. Domestic production during these 2 periods rose 128 percent whereas imports declined 6 percent. Since 1940 the increasing competition from quick-frozen lima beans, although consumed throughout the year, has probably adversely affected the consumption of the fresh product during the import season.

The domestic crop of fresh limas marketed during the import season fluctuates greatly because of variations in acreage planted and weather conditions. Acreage planted is in turn affected considerably by prospective prices in the United States. Statistics of production of the Florida winter crop are not available prior to 1934. Production since then has increased from 1.8 million pounds annually, 1934-37 to 4.1 million pounds, 1938-41, and after 1941 production has remained stationary at about 3.4 million pounds although imports have virtually ceased.

Imports of lima beans, practically all from Cuba, which had been increasing before 1930, continued to rise thereafter even though the rate of duty was increased 600 percent (from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound) by the Tariff Act of 1930. Demand for fresh limas in the United States was so great during those years that imports were able to enter in spite of the high duty. After a 50-percent decrease in the rate of duty on Cuban beans in 1934, imports rose only moderately, meeting competition from increased domestic supplies. Since 1942 imports have virtually ceased owing to the scarcity of shipping. During the 1945-46 season frozen lima beans 1/ were for the first time shipped to the United States from Cuba. As such beans can be stored over a long period of time they may thus compete throughout the year with domestic frozen limas as well as the fresh product.

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1/ T. D. 40783 held that frozen green pease are dutiable as fresh green peas. It is thus assumed that frozen limas are dutiable as fresh limas.

## BEANS, N.S.P.F., IN BRINE

Stat. import class (1939): 1191.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	NETHER- LANDS	Germany <u>1/</u>	
Quantity (pounds)						
1937 ---	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	36,690	36,690	-	
1938 ---			11,556	10,498	1,058	
1939 ---			35,231	35,231	-	
1943 ---			-	-	-	
Value (dollars)						
1937 ---	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	1,419	1,419	-	
1938 ---			484	401	83	
1939 ---			1,356	1,356	-	
1943 ---			-	-	-	

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.2/ Probably small, if any, except during the war years (see text).

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 765			
Beans, n.s.p.f., in brine -----	3	3	NETHERLANDS

Note.- The duty on total imports during 1937-39 was equivalent to between 70 and 80 percent. The duty on imports from Canada in the first 7 months of 1946 (43,000 pounds) was equivalent to 25 percent.

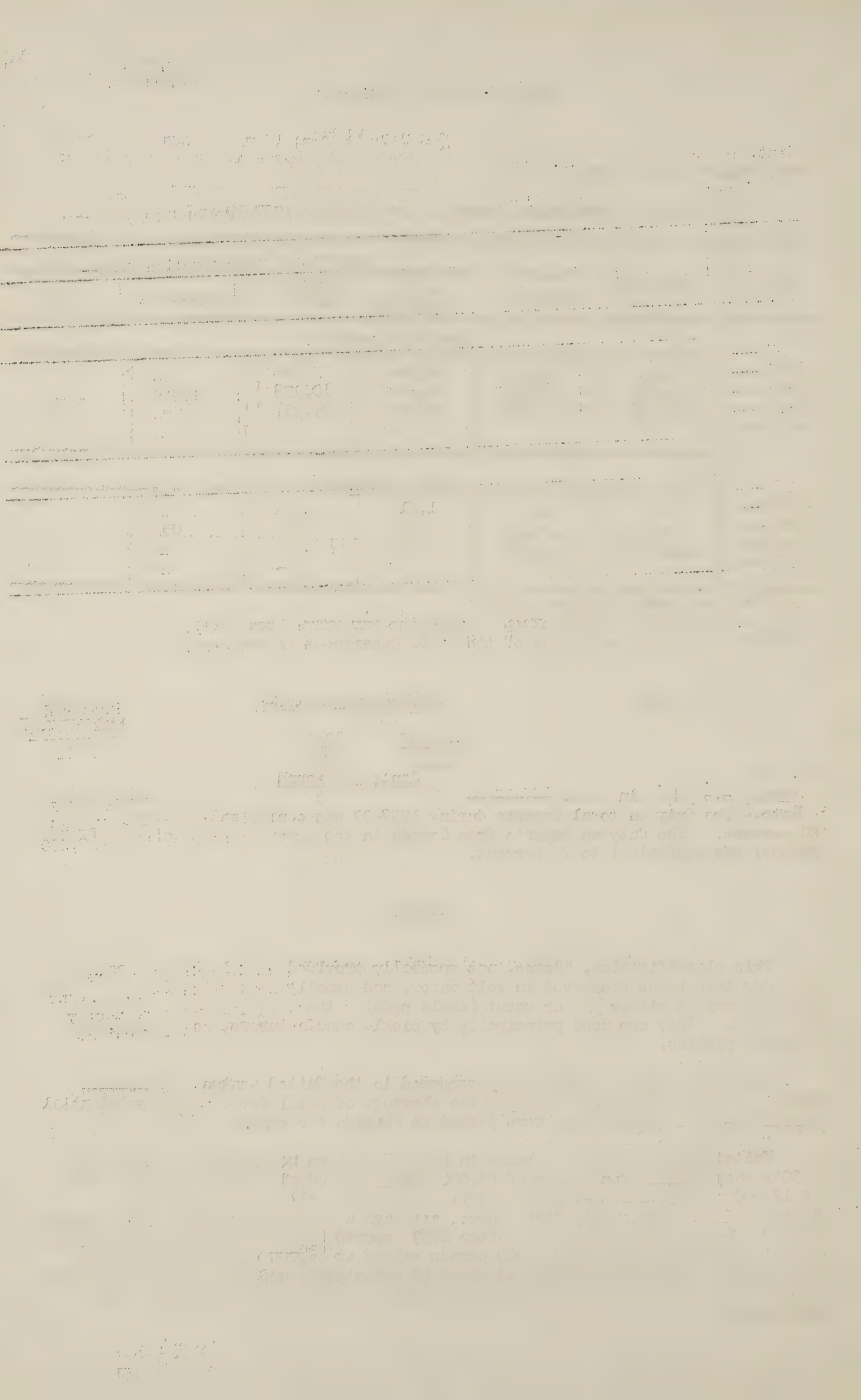
Comment

This classification, "Beans, not specially provided for, in brine," covers green or snap beans preserved in salt water, and usually packed in tierces. Beans in brine may be either cut or uncut (whole pods); the prewar imports were mostly cut beans. They are used principally by pickle manufacturers, as an ingredient of mixed pickles.

The quantities of this product consumed in the United States are normally small. During the war, because of the shortage of metal for canning, substantial quantities of beans in brine were packed in Florida for export.

United States imports of beans in brine have been unimportant. During the 1930's they ranged from a high of 85,000 pounds valued at \$3,400 (1935) to a low of 12,000 pounds valued at \$500 (1938). Throughout all of that period the Netherlands was the outstanding source, although a large proportion of the imports in 1924-26 came from Hongkong. After 1939 imports remained either inconsequential or nil until May 1946, when 42,000 pounds valued at \$5,000 entered from Canada. The Canadian product was valued at about 12 cents per pound, as compared with the prewar unit foreign value of the imports from the Netherlands of about 4 cents per pound.





BEANS, DRIED <sup>a/</sup>Par. No. 765  
CHILE  
CUBA

Stat. import class (1939): 1192.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports <u>2/</u>	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	China and Hong Kong	Japan	CHILE	CUBA
	Quantity (100-lb. bags)						
1937	14,116,000	54,858	549,203	53,437	152,345	199,098	2,820
1938	14,213,000	108,440	82,608	29,147	10,693	8,743	499
1939	13,689,000	497,825	61,321	41,018	9,400	85	4
1943	18,546,600	<u>3/</u> 3,380,431	<u>4/</u> 109,819	959	-	<u>4/</u> 90,111	<u>5/</u>
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	42,900	266	1,899	202	477	692	10
1938	44,700	420	331	128	27	26	1
1939	35,000	1,988	209	138	30	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>
1943	112,000	<u>3/</u> 19,184	<u>4/</u> 496	5	-	<u>4/</u> <u>6/</u> 581	<u>6/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Cleaned basis; does not include black-eye peas or garbanzos.<sup>2/</sup> Includes seed beans, which probably were small in quantity.<sup>3/</sup> Includes 28,140 bags of "seed beans," valued at \$772,798. Exports under lend-lease were as follows: Common beans, 3,149,269 bags valued at 17,114 thousand dollars; seed beans, 19,897 bags valued at 673 thousand dollars.<sup>4/</sup> Free for Government use, 89,392 bags valued at 378 thousand dollars imported from Chile.<sup>5/</sup> Less than 50 pounds. <sup>6/</sup> Less than \$500.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 765:

Beans, n.s.p.f., dried:

Product of Cuba -----	2.4	2.4	CUBA
Other than product of Cuba -----	3.0	3.0	CHILE

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 88 percent ad valorem; on dutiable imports in 1943 (see footnote 4 above) the duty was equivalent to 50 percent ad valorem.

Comment

This classification covers all classes of dried beans (more commonly called dry edible beans) except black-eye cowpeas and garbanzos (chickpeas), which are sometimes considered to be dried beans. Because the several kinds of dried beans differ in color, size, and shape as well as in flavor and appearance after cooking, consumers do not freely substitute one kind for another. The trade recognizes numerous market classes.

Because of their relatively high protein content (about 20 percent) and their low price, beans are an important item in the diet of many foreign countries where supplies of meat, eggs, and dairy products are limited. In the United States, however, annual per capita consumption is only about 10 to 12 pounds, a part of which is in the form of canned beans and canned bean soup.

<sup>a/</sup> Does not include black-eye cowpeas or garbanzos.



## BEANS, DRIED-Continued

United States production of dry beans (excluding black-eye cowpeas and garbanzos) has usually been from 13 to 14 million bags annually. About 1 million bags of the annual crop are used for seed, the remainder being consumed as food except for relatively small exports, which are usually less than imports. Production increased during the war, reaching 18.5 million bags in 1943, but thereafter it declined, being only about 13.5 million bags in 1945.

The principal producing areas are California, Michigan, the Rocky Mountain States (principally Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico), and New York. California and Michigan are the largest producing States, each accounting for from 20 to 25 percent of the national crop. Production in California and in certain dry-farming areas in Colorado and New Mexico is mostly on large, highly mechanized farms, in some cases devoted principally to producing beans. In other regions most of the production is on family-size farms which produce other crops as well. After harvesting, the beans are usually delivered to local plants which clean, grade, and bag them for shipment.

Only small quantities of United States beans are exported under normal conditions. After World War I, exports were high, the peak being 2.3 million bags in 1919. They were high also during World War II, reaching a peak of 3.4 million bags in 1943. Exports in 1945 were less than 2 million bags. Ordinarily Cuba, Panama, and Canada are the principal foreign markets, those three countries usually taking from one-half to three-fourths of the total United States exports. During the last war, however, most of the exports went to the United Kingdom under lend-lease.

The imports of dry edible beans have been chiefly of kinds similar to those produced in the United States. During 1918-20, when the price level was high and the rate of duty was 25 cents per bushel (0.4 cent per pound), imports averaged about 1.3 million bags annually. Under the rate of 1-3/4 cents per pound in the 1922 act the imports averaged (1923-30) only about 0.8 million bags annually. During the 10 years 1931-40, when the price level was on the whole low, and the rate was 3 cents per pound, imports averaged only 0.2 million bags annually. Imports in 1945 were 0.25 million bags, the highest since 1937.

Chile was the principal source of imports in 1945 as well as in 1935 and 1937. Japan, China, and Hong Kong together usually were the source of more than half of the imports during the 1930's. Earlier (1918-31) Japan was the principal single source of imports, although Continental European countries as a group were the largest source. Since it does not appear likely that Asiatic or European countries will have any surplus of beans for export for some years to come, Latin American countries (principally Chile) will probably be the chief source of United States imports. Cuba is a large importer of dried beans but has never been important as an exporter.

Because of the duty of \$3 per 100 pounds and transportation costs, beans can be imported only when the difference between the price level in the United States and that in the exporting country is at least \$4 per 100 pounds. Such a situation occurs only rarely with respect to the low-priced kinds, such as small white or colored beans. It has occurred more often with respect to special, high-priced classes such as red kidneys, white kidneys, and limas.

## BEETS, OTHER THAN SUGAR BEETS

Stat. import class (1939): 121.05

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from---			
			All countries	CANADA		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 —	93,376	Not available <sup>2/</sup>	-	-		
1938 —	109,460		-	-		
1939 —	110,812		1	1		
1943 —	114,556		3/911	911		
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 —	1,036	Not available <sup>2/</sup>	-	-		
1938 —	809		-	-		
1939 —	907		4/	4/		
1943 —	2,668		2/25	25		

<sup>1/</sup> For fresh consumption. <sup>2/</sup> Believed to be substantially larger than imports.<sup>3/</sup> Includes 27 thousand pounds valued at 1 thousand dollars imported free as an act of international courtesy.<sup>4/</sup> Less than \$500.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u> <u>negotiating</u> <u>country</u>
	<u>Act of</u> <u>1930</u>	<u>1945</u> <u>rate</u>	
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		
Par. 766			
Beets, other than sugar beets -----	17	1/10	CANADA
1/ Trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.			

Comment

Roughly half the garden beets grown in the United States are consumed fresh, and the other half is canned. This report deals with beets consumed in the fresh state. The Southern States supply the northern markets with early beets, November-June. As the season progresses the source of supply moves northward to Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and other States. In the winter season new beets from Southern States and mature beets from the Northern States are on the market together. There is in addition a large quantity of beets grown in market and home gardens throughout the country in noncommercial areas; statistics for these beets are not available, but they are believed to be equal in quantity to that shown above.

Imports of garden beets have been steadily declining since 1924 and since 1930 have been insignificant. The relatively large imports of 1943 were in response to high domestic prices induced by the war. In 1944 and 1945, however, imports were nil.

The year-around supply of good quality domestic beets at low prices, rather than the duty, probably accounts for the small imports.





## LENTILS

CUBA

CHILE

Stat. import class (1939): 1199.0

## United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CHILE	CUBA	
	Quantity (100-lb.bags)					
1937 ----	10,000	Not avail- able <sup>2/</sup>	88,112	79,600	N	
1938 ----	15,000		88,573	82,992	O	
1939 ----	27,000		59,019	47,919	N	
1943 ----	30,000		<sup>3/</sup> 43,675	42,713	E <sup>4/</sup>	
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ----	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	382,588	353,050	N	
1938 ----			311,892	295,081	O	
1939 ----			232,735	190,925	N	
1943 ----			<sup>3/</sup> 215,807	214,279	E <sup>4/</sup>	

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates from trade sources. <sup>2/</sup> Probably none. <sup>3/</sup> Free for Government use 3,308 bags, valued at \$19,045. <sup>4/</sup> In 1942, 794 bags valued at 3 thousand dollars were imported from Cuba; total imports amounted to 92,149 bags valued at 314 thousand dollars.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

United States tariffProposed  
negotiating  
country

Act of 1945  
1930 rate  
Cents per pound

Par. 767:

Lentils:

Product of Cuba -----	0.4	0.4	CUBA
Other than product of Cuba -----	0.5	0.5	CHILE

Note.- The duty on dutiable imports was equivalent to 13 percent ad valorem in 1939 and to 10 percent ad valorem in 1943.

Comment

Lentils are somewhat similar in general appearance, in nutritive content, and in uses to dry edible beans and dry and split peas. They are grown in large quantities in the Mediterranean and eastern European countries and in Chile, being an important member of the group of "pulse" crops which have long been a popular and relatively inexpensive food in those regions. They are consumed to only a limited extent in the United States, principally in eastern industrial centers by people of foreign extraction. The apparent consumption in this country has been from 75,000 to 100,000 bags annually, or less than 1 percent of the consumption of dry beans.

Trade estimates indicate a United States production during the last few years of around 30,000 bags annually. The total output is produced in the so-called "Palouse Country" of eastern Washington and northwestern Idaho. Lentils are grown in this area between the biennial wheat crops as a substitute for a crop of dry peas or as an alternate to "summer fallow," which represented the earlier practice. Production is on large well mechanized farms. The output is processed and marketed by one firm in the producing area.



## LENTILS-Continued

During the past 20 years the imports of lentils have ranged from about 50,000 to 100,000 bags annually. In 1936 and earlier years the Soviet Union, Germany, and Spain occasionally sent substantial quantities to the United States. Chile, however, has been the outstanding source of imports since 1936; the New York City importing trade reports that Chilean lentils are preferred in United States markets to the smaller domestic lentils.

The rate of duty (1/2 cent per pound) on lentils has remained unchanged since 1922 when lentils were first specifically mentioned in the tariff act. The ad valorem equivalent of this rate during this period has never been less than 6 percent (1929) nor more than 16 percent (1941).

FRESH MUSHROOMS

Stat. import class (1939): 1203.1

United States production, exports, and imports for  
consumption, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports <sup>1/</sup>	Imports <sup>2/</sup>
	Quantity (pounds)		
1937 -----	Not	1,896	1,444
1938 -----	avail-	1,600	-
1939 -----	able	6,644	135
1943 -----	(see text)	109	-
	Value (dollars)		
1937 -----	Not	847	356
1938 -----	avail-	700	-
1939 -----	able	1,757	14
1943 -----	(see text)	74	-

<sup>1/</sup> Represents imports into Canada from the United States. Includes truffles, but the quantity, if any, is believed to be insignificant. Values have been converted to United States currency at the following rates of exchange for the Canadian dollar: 1938 = \$0.99419; 1939 - \$0.96018; 1943 = \$0.90909.

<sup>2/</sup> All From Canada.

Source: Exports from Trade of Canada; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 768			
Mushrooms, fresh -----	10¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.	CANADA

Note.- The duty of 10 cents per pound plus 45 percent ad valorem on fresh mushrooms was equivalent on total imports in 1939, to 141 percent ad valorem or to 15 cents per pound.

Comment

Mushrooms are used primarily in the preparation of gravies, sauces, and soups. They are grown in deep manure-compost beds, largely in specially constructed hot-houses or cellars. Some, however, are produced in caverns where an even temperature is easily maintained. Relatively large amounts of labor are required in the cultivation of mushrooms and in the preparation of them for market.

Production of mushrooms has been expanding steadily in the United States, increasing from 17-1/2 million pounds in 1929 to 29-1/2 million pounds in 1934, to 40 million pounds in 1940, and to approximately 48 million pounds in 1945. Eastern Pennsylvania produces about 55 percent of the total crop; the remainder is grown in areas near Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, San Francisco, and along the Hudson River. Before the late 1930's more than 80 percent of the production reached the ultimate consumer in the fresh state. Thereafter the amounts canned or used in canned soups expanded rapidly. By 1945 the amount reaching the consumer in the fresh state was only about 20 percent (10 million pounds) of United States production.



## FRESH MUSHROOMS-Continued

Fresh mushrooms are highly perishable and must be used within a few days after harvesting. This accounts for the small foreign trade in this item which consists almost entirely of very small shipments from Canada.

CANNED MUSHROOMS

Par. No. 768  
FRANCE

Stat. import class (1939): 1237.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—			
			ALL countries <sup>2/</sup>	FRANCE	Japan	China
			Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1937 —	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	1,000	805	170	2
1938 —			890	753	102	6
1939 —			890	805	68	2
1943 —			2/	—	—	—
			Value (1,000 dollars)			
1937 —	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	273	230	39	2
1938 —			206	170	25	3
1939 —			186	251	27	3
1943 —			2/	—	—	—

<sup>1/</sup> See text.

<sup>2/</sup> Imported from Canada (amounted to less than 500).

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 768:			
Mushrooms, prepared or preserved, other than dried	10¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	FRANCE
	on drained weight, and	on drained weight, and	
	45% ad val.	25% ad val. <sup>1/</sup>	

<sup>1/</sup> Rate reduced pursuant to trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.

Note.— The duty on total imports was equivalent to 64 percent in 1939 and to 40 percent in 1943.

Comment

Canned mushrooms, produced principally in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, are used primarily in the preparation of sauces, in hotels, restaurants, and households. Domestic production, according to trade estimates, has been steadily increasing ranging from 5 million pounds in 1934 to 17½ million pounds in 1945 (fresh basis). Before World War II the raw material of the canners were largely mushrooms withheld from the fresh market. Since about 1940, however, the quantity of mushrooms used for canning and for sale to canned soup manufacturers approximates three-fourths of the total mushroom production.

As a result of the increased production and improved quality of the domestic product, imports of canned mushrooms declined during the 1930's notwithstanding a decrease in duty. The imported mushrooms (chiefly French) are used principally by hotels and restaurants as specialty products.





## GREEN PEAS (FOR FRESH MARKET)

Par. No. 769  
CANADA

Stat. import class (1939): 1196.0

## United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Mexico	CANADA	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 ----	260,610	2,511	6,370	6,351	-	
1938 ----	237,840	2,363	2,502	2,491	-	
1939 ----	276,370	2,283	2,054	2,018	-	
1943 ----	181,740	891	14,216	13,994	90	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ----	9,884	125	325	324	-	
1938 ----	9,698	126	122	121	-	
1939 ----	10,389	135	100	99	-	
1943 ----	13,973	87	757	747	4	

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 769			
Green peas -----	1/ 3	2/ 2	CANADA

1/ Increased to 3.9 cents per pound, effective January 1932, by Presidential proclamation under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

2/ Pursuant to the trade agreements with Canada, effective January 1936 and January 1939, the duty was reduced to 2 cents per pound on imports from July to September, inclusive, in any year. Pursuant to the trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943, the 2 cents per pound rate was made effective throughout the year.

Note.- The duty of 2 cents per pound was equivalent to 80 percent ad valorem on total imports in 1939 and to 39 percent in 1943.

Comment

The garden or green pea is grown almost exclusively for human food. About three-fourths of the green peas are canned or frozen and the remainder is sold fresh for immediate consumption. The average domestic all-year-round production of green peas for the fresh market increased from 237 million pounds during the 5-year period 1931-35 to 260 million pounds in 1936-40. From 11 to 16 percent of the total production is marketed during the winter import season, December-March. Imports during the summer season, July-September, have been of no importance since 1935.

United States production of green peas for marketing during the winter season is virtually confined to Florida, Texas, and the Imperial Valley of California. Production during the winter season fluctuates considerably from year to year because of partial crop failures and variations in acreage planted but over a longer period the output has expanded substantially, having increased from 27 million pounds annually, 1931-35, to 43 million pounds in 1936-40, largely as a consequence of increased acreage in Texas and Florida. Production since 1940 declined to 30 million pounds annually largely as a result of poor crops.



## GREEN PEAS (FOR FRESH MARKET)-Continued

Consumption of green peas during the winter import season averaged 38 million pounds annually, 1931-35, and increased to 46 million pounds in the subsequent 5 years, 1936-40. Owing to increased domestic production and the decline in imports, the ratio of imports to consumption during the winter season dropped from 30 percent in 1931-35 to 7 percent in 1936-40. During 1941-44, imports supplied 20 percent of consumption during the winter season.

Virtually all imports of fresh green peas come from Mexico and enter almost entirely in the 4-month period, December through March. Imports during this period averaged 11 million pounds annually during 1931-35, declined to 3 million pounds annually during 1936-40, and averaged 8 million pounds annually during 1941-44.

Imports from Canada, the chief source during the summer import season, have been insignificant since 1935, although the duty was reduced from 3.9 to 2 cents in the 1936 trade agreement with Canada. Such imports compete primarily with production in the Western States.

Owing to the high quality, convenience in handling, and relatively lower prices of frozen green peas (the production of which has expanded tremendously) the demand for fresh peas during the winter season, December-March, may be sharply curtailed. This would also be true but to a lesser extent during the period July-September.

Stat. import classes (1939): 1197.0 and 1198.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	NEW ZEALAND	NETHERLANDS	Canada	CHILE
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1937 --	309,500	10,032	2/ 2,557	583	354	22	-
1938 --	177,800	12,895	2,683	486	63	55	-
1939 --	190,800	18,637	3/ 1,054	358	172	79	-
1943 --	1,087,000 <sup>4/</sup>	133,557	5/ 6,327	455	-	35	5,326
Value (dollars)							
1937 --	5,327,000	364,183	2/ 89,433	13,173	13,302	1,114	-
1938 --	3,293,000	385,381	111,716	10,847	3,877	1,929	-
1939 --	4,805,000 <sup>4/</sup>	838,902	3/ 39,931	9,144	5,135	7,461	-
1943 --	49,129,000 <sup>4/</sup>	8,106,320	5/ 288,440	13,513	-	2,740	248,805

<sup>1/</sup> Whole peas only, thresher run; value is farm value.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 778 thousand pounds, valued at \$25,852, imported from Hungary.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 84 thousand pounds, valued at \$6,097, imported from Morocco.

<sup>4/</sup> Includes 125,303 thousand pounds valued at \$7,474,168, exported under lend-lease.

<sup>5/</sup> Free for Government use from Chile, 4,198 thousand pounds, valued at \$180,087.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 769			
Peas, dried -----	1-3/4	1-3/4	NEW ZEALAND
Peas, split -----	2-1/2	<sup>1/</sup> 1-1/4	NETHERLANDS, CHILE

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1938 was equivalent to 42 percent ad valorem for dried (whole) peas and to 29 percent for split peas. For 1943 the corresponding figures were 45 percent and 20 percent.

#### Comment

Dried peas are used for food, for seed, and for livestock feed. About 80 percent of those used for food, principally for soup, are split. A substantial proportion of the total output is used for planting. Normally only cull peas and the byproducts obtained in splitting are fed to livestock. In comparison with domestic production and consumption, imports have been small. During recent years, exports consisting principally of whole peas, have greatly exceeded imports.

During the war the production of peas for food was expanded and attained the record height of 1 billion pounds in 1943, as compared with the 200 to 300 million pounds annually during the 1930's. Although production has tended downward since 1943, the 1945 output was about twice as high as that in prewar years. Washington and Idaho are the most important producing States, accounting in recent years for over 80 percent of the total domestic production.



## DRIED AND SPLIT PEAS-Continued

Certain varieties of dried peas are included in the group of commodities for which the Government has committed itself to support the farm price at not less than 90 percent of parity during the 2-year period beginning the first day of January immediately following the official termination of the war. This commitment extends at least through the year 1948. During 1935-39 the price paid farmers for all dried peas averaged \$2.11 per 100 pounds, or 20 percent below parity. As of December 15, 1945, however, the average price paid farmers for all peas was \$4.01 per 100 pounds, representing 109 percent of parity for that date.

Whole peas have accounted for the bulk--in some years for as much as 90 percent--of the combined imports of dried and split peas. Over a period of years before the war, the product of no single country dominated imports of whole peas. For split peas, the Netherlands was the chief source, except in 1938 when virtually all came from Hungary. Since 1940 Chile has been the principal supplier of the imports of dried and split peas.

Factors other than the tariff apparently have been of major importance respecting the trend of the combined annual imports of dried and split peas as well as of each class by itself. The 50 percent reduction in the duty on split peas, made in 1936, did not result in an increase of imports of split peas, either absolute or relative to the imports of whole dried peas, the duty on which has not been changed. In any adjustment the rates on the two products should be made more nearly consistent with each other than they now are.

Dried peas and split peas: Value of United States imports, by principal sources, 1938 and 1939

Item	Total value	Principal sources
Dried peas:		
1938 -----	\$102,193	United Kingdom, \$49,920; Mexico, \$11,502; New Zealand, \$10,847; Hungary, \$10,631
1939 -----	35,743	NEW ZEALAND, \$9,144; Canada, \$7,461; Morocco, \$6,097; Denmark, \$3,124
Split peas:		
1938 -----	9,523	Hungary, \$8,860; NETHERLANDS, \$663
1939 -----	4,188	NETHERLANDS, \$4,142; France, \$46.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

CANNED PEAS  
(PEAS (EXCEPT BLACK-EYE PEAS AND CHICKPEAS) CANNED OR  
OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED)

Stat. import classes (1939): 1236.1 and 1236.3

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Canada	BELGIUM	Syria	Japan
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 -	704,024	4,525	320	2	82	145	52
1938 -	763,759	4,670	450	156	91	160	21
1939 -	482,223	5,302	1,159	926	88	93	11
1943 -	1,051,547	<u>1/</u> 15,932	<u>2/</u> 21	3	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	47,380	342	31	<u>3/</u>	11	11	3
1938 -	n.a.	345	39	17	10	8	1
1939 -	34,355	368	122	101	11	5	1
1943 -	n.a.	<u>1/</u> 1,405	<u>2/</u> 2	<u>3/</u>	-	-	-

1/ Includes 14,076 thousand pounds, valued at 1,204 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.

2/ Includes 18 thousand pounds, valued at 2 thousand dollars, imported from Mexico.

3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Quantity of production from National Canners Assoc., value of production from Census of Manufactures, exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed negotiating country

Act of 1930      1945 rate  
Cents per pound

Par. 769

Peas, prepared or preserved in any manner:

Valued at less than 10¢ per lb. ---	2	2	BELGIUM
Valued at 10¢ or more per lb. -----	2	1½	do.

Note.- The duty on the imports of canned peas valued less than 10 cents per pound was equivalent to 37 percent ad valorem in 1939 and to 22 percent in 1943; on canned peas valued at 10 cents or more per pound, the duty was equivalent to 13 percent ad valorem in 1939 and to 12 percent in 1943.

Comment

Peas rank among the four most important canned vegetables in the United States. Consumption averaged 637 million pounds annually, 1936-40, an increase of 38 percent over the preceding 5-year period 1931-35. Per capita consumption averaged 4.1 pounds during the 1920's, declined to 3.7 pounds in the depression years, 1931-35, and rose to 4.9 pounds in the following 5 years, 1936-40. A reversal of this upward swing is probable, owing to increasing competition from the quick-frozen pea industry.

Production of canned peas has tended steadily upward since 1930, ranging from 311 million pounds in 1932 to 764 million pounds in 1938. In response to wartime demands, production since 1941 has averaged over 1 billion pounds annually.

Imports of canned peas represent much less than 1 percent of consumption. Roughly two-thirds of the imported peas are a fancy product, consisting of extremely small peas, sold at relatively high prices by distributors of high-priced



## CANNED PEAS--Continued

foods. The cheaper grade of imported peas is also a specialty item for which there is only a limited demand. Imports have declined since 1930, notwithstanding the decrease in the rate of duty in 1936. The chief sources of the high-grade peas are Belgium and France; the cheaper grade has been supplied principally by Syria and Japan. In some years Canada has been an important source of imports; however, these peas are similar to the domestic pack and most imports from Canada actually represent inter-company transfers from subsidiary branches of United States canning companies. (See table below.)

Exports of canned peas averaged 2.4 million pounds during the 5-year period 1931-35, and increased 80 percent to 4.3 million pounds in the ensuing 5 years 1936-40. The chief destinations for exports are the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Cuba, Panama, and the Canal Zone. If large numbers of Americans remain abroad in the postwar period, exports of canned peas may increase substantially, doubling or even trebling the prewar average.

The demand for canned peas will be reduced in the postwar period if the frozen food industry maintains its expected rate of expansion.

Canned peas: United States imports for consumption, by kinds,  
with principal sources, 1938

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Valued at less than 10¢ per lb. -----	\$11,298	Syria, \$7,340; BELGIUM, \$2,397
Valued at 10¢ or more per lb. -----	23,177	Canada, \$16,515; BELGIUM, \$7,709

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

CHICKPEAS OR GARBANZOS, CANNED OR OTHERWISE PREPARED OR PRESERVED

Stat. import class (1939): 1239.4

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Syria incl. LEBANON		
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	2,073,000 <u>1/</u>	Not	85,542	84,805		
1938 ---	n.a.	avail-	29,652	29,348		
1939 ---	n.a.		69,564	68,939		
1943 ---	n.a.	able <u>2/</u> <u>3/</u>	74,847	-		
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not	Not	5,535	5,343		
1938 ---	avail-	avail-	1,453	1,439		
1939 ---			3,142	3,096		
1943 ---	able	able <u>2/</u> <u>3/</u>	6,989	-		

1/ Estimate from trade sources.

2/ Small, if any at all.

3/ All from Mexico.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 769

Chickpeas or garbanzos, prepared

or preserved in any manner -----

2

2

LEBANON

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 44 percent ad valorem. The corresponding figure for 1943 is 21 percent.

Comment

Canned chickpeas constitute the bulk of the imports under this classification; some (probably small quantities) roasted chickpeas have been imported from Mexico. Canned chickpeas have been available in many grocery stores for the past few years. The principal center of consumption is Puerto Rico, where chickpeas are a common article of diet; there is also some consumption in eastern industrial centers, especially among people of Latin extraction.

The domestic pack of canned chickpeas was 2 million pounds in 1937. Information regarding the production since that time is not available.

The imports of prepared or preserved chickpeas during the decade 1931-40 have ranged from a low of 29,000 pounds in 1938 to a high of 146,000 pounds in 1940. Practically all of these came from Lebanon (Syria). With the shutting off of this source by the war, imports dropped sharply in 1941 and 1942; but they regained their prewar volume by 1943, with Mexico as the sole source. Mexico is an important producer of dry chickpeas and has been for many years the outstanding source of United States imports of the dry product.



CHICKPEAS OR GARBANZOS, CANNED OR OTHERWISE  
PREPARED OR PRESERVED--Continued

Before the war, the foreign value of imported canned chickpeas was only about 5 cents per pound, and the 2-cents-per-pound rate was relatively high--in the vicinity of 40 percent ad valorem. During the war the value of imports advanced markedly reaching about 30 cents a pound in 1945 and the first half of 1946. On such values the duty was equivalent to only about 7 percent ad valorem. If Lebanon resumes exports to the United States, prices may decline substantially although remaining considerably above prewar levels.

Stat. import class (1939): 1205.0

## United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CHILE	Mexico	Italy	Uruguay
	Quantity (sacks) <sup>1/</sup>						
1937	187,000	Not avail- able <sup>2/</sup>	57,170	35,013	18,322	1,422	-
1938	182,000		30,689	18,200	11,257	1,173	-
1939	179,000		41,399	20,789	13,419	2,131	2,357
1943	131,000		<sup>3/</sup> 63,710	220	56,477	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	501,000	Not avail- able	185,686	127,794	43,041	4,059	-
1938	547,000		121,426	90,127	26,360	4,668	-
1939	563,000		143,130	86,451	36,493	8,624	6,031
1943	1,363,000		<sup>3/</sup> 351,748	1,473	308,991	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Sacks of 100 pounds each.<sup>2/</sup> Estimated at about 15,000 sacks annually.<sup>3/</sup> Free for Government use, 10,769 sacks valued at \$68,156, principally from Mexico; also includes dutiable imports amounting to 7,009 sacks valued at \$41,234 from Argentina.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ItemUnited States tariffProposed  
negotiating  
countryAct of 1930      1945  
rateCents per pound

Par. 770

Garlic -----  $1\frac{1}{2}$        $\frac{1}{3/4}$ 

CHILE

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.Note.- The duty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 43 percent ad valorem; the duty of  $3/4$  cent was equivalent to 14 percent on the total dutiable imports in 1943, prices having advanced materially.Comment

Annual United States production of garlic averaged about 130,000 sacks of 100 pounds in the 1930-35 period, about 175,000 sacks in 1936-40, and about 165,000 sacks in 1941-44. About 80 percent of the domestic commercial crop is produced in California, the remainder in Texas and Louisiana. The garlic produced in Texas and Louisiana is marketed from June to August, practically none of it being stored. The California crop is marketed from June to the following March or April, that marketed during the fall and winter months being from storage.

Imports amounted to about 30 percent of total consumption in 1925-29 as compared with about 25 percent in 1935-39. Until 1933 Spain was the chief source of imports. Since then Chile has usually been the chief source and Mexico the next most important supplier. During the war imports were somewhat greater than in the immediate prewar years. Mexico was the chief source of imports during the war years when restrictions on shipping limited the opportunity of Chile to export.



## GARLIC-Continued

Practically all the imports from Spain entered Puerto Rico chiefly during the period July to April. Most of the imports from Chile enter from January to July, and from Mexico during March to July. The bulk of Chilean and Mexican garlic enters the continental United States at New York. These imports are marketed mostly during months when stocks of stored domestic garlic are low or practically exhausted and when prices usually are relatively high. Then, too, the Chilean and Mexican products, because they are from freshly harvested crops, command a price premium over the long-stored domestic product.

In the 1930's, the farm price of domestic garlic ranged by years from \$2.61 to \$4.11 per hundred pounds and the duty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound was comparatively important. At wartime prices the present duty of  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent a pound is decidedly less effective in limiting imports.

Stat. import class (1939): 1208.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Italy	CHILE	CUBA	Mexico
	Quantity (1,000 sacks <sup>1/</sup> )						
1937 -	15,120	400	<sup>2/</sup> 50	26	13	-	<sup>3/</sup>
1938 -	15,423	540	53	28	20	2	<sup>3/</sup>
1939 -	18,156	519	49	40	7	-	-
1943 -	14,987	197	138	-	-	-	132
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	19,608	781	<sup>2/</sup> 93	50	14	-	<sup>3/</sup>
1938 -	16,553	1,093	86	50	26	3	<sup>3/</sup>
1939 -	15,689	723	84	71	8	-	-
1943 -	50,149	1,044	327	-	-	-	297

<sup>1/</sup> 100-pound sacks.<sup>2/</sup> Includes 4 thousand sacks valued at 11 thousand dollars, imported from Japan, and 4 thousand sacks valued at 10 thousand dollars, imported from Canada.<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 770			
Onions, edible:			
Product of Cuba -----	2	2	CUBA
Other -----	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	CHILE
Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 146 percent ad valorem.			

Comment

Total United States output of onions averaged about 12 million 100-pound sacks in the period 1925-29, 14 million in 1930-34, and 16 million in 1935-39. During the war production averaged over 18 million sacks annually, reaching a record peak of 23 million sacks in 1944. The average farm price in 1925-29 was \$1.65 per sack as compared with \$1.12 per sack in 1935-39.

The production of onions in the United States may be distinguished seasonally as "early" (April-June), "intermediate" (July-August), and "late" (September-October). The early crop is produced largely in Texas and California, and well over half of the intermediate crop is accounted for by California and New Jersey. Of the late crop, which comprises about 75 percent of total United States output, the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States in recent years have produced over half; Middle western and Northeastern States have accounted for the remainder.



## ONIONS-Continued

The early and intermediate crops are consumed soon after harvesting, but much of the late crop goes into storage for distribution in the winter and spring months. Prices of onions are normally lowest during the harvesting of the late crop in September-October and highest in the late winter and early spring months. As between the so-called strong and mild types there is a marked price difference, the mild types (principally Spanish and Bermuda varieties) normally commanding a substantial premium.

In the 1930's, United States exports of onions regularly exceeded imports and usually by a wide margin. Although they are exported throughout the year, the bulk of the onions are usually exported in the summer and fall when domestic prices were lowest. Cuba, Canada, and the Philippine Islands are the principal foreign markets. During the war exports averaged about the same as during the late 1930's (approximately 450,000 sacks).

During that part of the 1920's when onions were dutiable at 20 cents per bushel and later at 1 cent per pound, imports averaged over 1 million sacks per year. During these years imports came chiefly from Spain and Egypt and entered in substantial proportions during all seasons of the year. After the duty was increased to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound (about 86 cents per bushel) in 1929 imports declined markedly. Under the duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents provided in the Act of 1930 they declined much further amounting in the 1930's to about 10 percent of the volume in the 1920's. Most of the imports during the 1930's were of the mild type coming chiefly from Italy and Chile during the winter and spring months, when domestic stocks were low and prices high.

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POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH

Par. No. 771  
CANADA  
CUBA

Stat. import classes (1939): 1204.0 and 1204.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—			
			All countries	CANADA	CUBA	Bermuda
	Quantity (1,000 bushels) <sup>1/</sup>					
1937 —	376,448	1,822	1,066	1,028	24	11
1938 —	355,848	2,083	764	728	30	5
1939 —	342,420	2,687	1,564	1,557	5	2
1943 —	464,999	2,364	1,128	1,124	1	—
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 —	199,086	1,410	1,159	1,110	29	18
1938 —	198,221	1,465	581	530	38	13
1939 —	238,517	2,252	1,527	1,516	6	4
1943 —	608,330	4,431	1,533	1,510	2	—

<sup>1/</sup> Bushel of 60 pounds each.

Source: Production from U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed  
negotiating  
country

Act of      1945  
1930      rate

Cents per 100 pounds

Par. 771

White or Irish potatoes:

Seed potatoes certified by a responsible officer or agency of a foreign Government in accordance with the official rules and regulations of that Government to have been grown and approved especially for use as seed, in containers marked with the foreign Government's official certified seed potato tags —————

75       $\frac{1}{37\frac{1}{2}}$   
(subject to quota)

Other than certified seed potatoes:

Product of Cuba, entered for consumption during the period:

From March 1 to Nov. 30, incl.  
in any year —————

60       $\frac{2}{30}$

From Dec. 1 in any year to the last day of the following

February, inclusive —————

60       $\frac{2}{30}$

CANADA,  
CUBA

Other than Cuban product, when entered for consumption during the period:

From Mar. 1 to Nov. 30, incl., in any year —————

75       $\frac{4}{37\frac{1}{2}}$   
(subject to quota)

From Dec. 1 in any year to the last day of the following February, inclusive —————

75       $\frac{4}{60}$

See footnotes on following page.



## POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH-Continued

1/ Trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939. Subject to tariff quota of 1,500,000 bushels of 60 pounds in any year beginning September 15. Entries in excess are subject to rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds, which rate was bound against increase. Rate previously reduced, on a seasonal basis, (by the first trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1936) to 25 cents per 100 pounds from March 1 to November 30, inclusive, in any year, and 60 cents per 100 pounds from December 1 in any year to the last day of the following February, inclusive. The 1936 rates on seed potatoes were subject to a tariff quota of 750,000 bushels of 60 pounds each in any year beginning December 1. Entries in excess were subject to rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds. Preferential rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds from December 1 in any year to the last day of the following February, inclusive, accorded Cuba in trade agreement with Cuba effective September 1934. As no imports of seed potatoes are received from Cuba this provision was removed pursuant to the supplemental agreement with Cuba, effective December 1939.

2/ Reduction resulted from the change in general rate made in second trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.

3/ Rate reduced in trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934, and continued in supplemental agreement with Cuba, effective December 1939.

4/ Rate reduced in second trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939. Subject to tariff quota of 1 million bushels of 60 pounds each in any year beginning September 15. Entries in excess are subject to rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds, which rate was bound against increase. Quota may be increased if United States production falls below normal. Cuban shipments are not included in the tariff quota.

Note.- The duty on total imports of certified seed potatoes in 1939 was equivalent to 23 percent ad valorem; in 1943, 17 percent. The duty on total imports of table stock potatoes in 1939 was equivalent to 27 percent ad valorem; in 1943, 17 percent.

Comment

Potatoes are the largest vegetable crop in both quantity and value in the United States. The acreage planted to potatoes declined somewhat during the period between the two wars but production was maintained although it did not increase while the population was increasing. In recent prewar years per capita production averaged about 2½ bushels annually, of which 80 percent was consumed as human food, 10 percent used for seed (of which one-third was certified seed), and the remaining 10 percent fed to livestock, utilized for starch and other industrial purposes, or wasted.

In the decade preceding the war, exports, consisting almost wholly of table stock, did not exceed 3 million bushels in any year, and imports, chiefly certified seed, did not exceed 1.3 million bushels, except in 1930 and 1931. Late potatoes were exported to nearby tropical countries and early potatoes to Canada; imports came predominantly from Canada. After 1931, exports in each prewar year exceeded imports.

The importation of table stock is limited mainly to regions adjacent to the Canadian border and the Northeastern States and probably has had little effect on prices throughout the country as a whole; the quantity imported varies with the size and market price of the late-potato crop in the United States. There are regularly small imports of winter-grown potatoes, mainly from Cuba. Imports of certified seed potatoes, all from Canada, are usually equivalent to about 5 percent of the domestic output of seed potatoes. The following table shows production and imports of table stock and seed potatoes for the years 1931-45.



## POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH-Continued

Potatoes: United States production and imports for consumption, 1931-45

(1,000 bushels)							
Year <u>1/</u>	Production			Imports			
	Table	Certified:	Total	Table	Certified:	Total	
	stock	seed		stock	seed		
1931	376,226	8,091	384,317	752	371	1,123	
1932	357,767	6,925	374,692	686	494	1,180	
1933	334,358	8,845	343,203	1,284	255	1,539	
1934	396,022	10,460	406,482	299	111	410	
1935	366,823	12,072	378,895	537	729	1,266	
1936	312,836	11,119	323,955	279	786	1,065	
1937	360,933	15,515	376,448	37	727	764	
1938	344,586	11,262	355,848	263	1,302	1,565	
1939	328,687	13,733	342,420	481	843	1,324	
1940	357,043	18,731	375,774	189	745	934	
1941	338,070	17,532	355,602	14	770	784	
1942	349,997	20,492	370,489	72	1,056	1,128	
1943 <u>2/</u>	335,928	29,071	464,999	3,447	1,941	5,388	
1944 <u>2/</u>	350,794	32,340	383,134	3,414	2,135	5,549	
1945 <u>2/</u>	392,125	33,006	425,131	-	-	-	

1/ The imports shown on the same line as production are for the calendar year following that of production; for example, the imports of 1932 are compared with the production of 1931. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The reduction (subject to a quota of 1 million bushels) in the rate of duty on table stock potatoes by the trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1, 1939, had little effect on imports. Imports had averaged 1.7 million bushels annually in 1931-34 (although nearly 5 million in 1931), when the duty was 75 cents per 100 pounds, but they averaged about 200,000 bushels annually in 1939-43, when the duty was 37.5 cents. In no year before 1944 did imports approach the quota limit; in 1944, however, with the abnormal war demand, they amounted to 3.4 million bushels.

Imports of certified seed, which declined under a tariff rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds during 1931-35, have risen steadily since then. After each of the two reductions in duty (effective January 1936 and January 1939, respectively), imports increased materially, although in no quota year before 1945 did they exceed the tariff quotas (750,000 bushels under the 1936 trade agreement and 1.5 million bushels under the 1939 agreement).

During the war a very considerable increase occurred in the demand for potatoes. The fact that certain major foods were rationed, while potatoes were not, brought about a moderate increase in civilian demand. In addition, the Government bought large quantities of dehydrated potatoes, for the United States armed forces overseas and for export under lend-lease to the United Kingdom and Russia. As a means of effecting increased production, the Government during the war took various measures for supporting the price of potatoes. Farm prices averaged 58 cents per bushel annually, 1936-39, as compared with \$1.34 per bushel, 1942-45.

Potatoes are one of the group of "Stagall" commodities for which the Government has committed itself to support the price at not less than 90 percent of parity during the 2-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President or Congress declares that hostilities have terminated. As shown in the tabulation below, the price of potatoes averaged only 80 percent of parity during 1935-39. By December 15, 1945, however, the price of potatoes had increased to 107 percent of parity, or 17 percent above the point at which the Government is obligated to support the price.



## POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH-Continued

Potatoes: Average prices received by farmers, parity prices, and percent of parity in specified periods

Period	: Average price : per bushel	: Parity price : per bushel	: Percent of parity
1935-39 -----	: \$0.70	: \$0.87	: 80
December 15, 1945 -----	: 1.37	: 1.28	: 107
	:	:	:
	:	:	:

In considering the postwar prospects regarding consumption, production, and imports of potatoes, distinction must be drawn between the immediate postwar years and the period later on.

Were it not for world shortages of other foods, particularly cereals and fats, the demand for potatoes in the United States would probably be considerably smaller in the immediate postwar period than during the war, and perhaps even smaller than before the war. If national income is high, there is a tendency to eat fewer potatoes and more of the more expensive foods if they are available. However, the American people are being urged to conserve cereals, especially wheat, and fats in order to aid in supplying the grave deficiencies in many European and Asiatic countries. Under these circumstances, domestic consumption of potatoes in the next few years may be greater than before the war, and, including use for dehydration, may even approach the war levels. Some dehydrated potatoes may be shipped to food-deficient countries, although it seems unlikely that the total quantities of potatoes dehydrated will approach the quantities so treated during the war.

The production of potatoes during the immediate postwar period will be affected both by the magnitude of the domestic demand and by the manner in which the provisions of the Steagall amendment regarding the maintenance of potato prices are carried out. If the demand is strong, the prices of potatoes may reach the prescribed levels without actual governmental support. Otherwise the Government will have to take action to hold up prices. If operations should be employed by the Department of Agriculture which support not merely returns to the farmer but central market prices, and if there is no accompanying restriction on production, the acreage planted would presumably be larger than otherwise, and a heavy surplus might have to be taken off the market by the Government in one way or another. However, if the price-support policy should be accompanied by some measure, either direct or indirect, for holding down the acreage planted, the quantity, if any, which the Government would have to take off the market would be correspondingly smaller, unless imports should be abnormally large. Whatever steps might be taken in this country to discourage unduly large plantings would, of course, have no effect in restricting plantings in Canada.

The import trade during the immediate postwar years will depend both on consumption in the United States and on the procedure employed in carrying out the provisions of the Steagall amendment. If prices in this country are high, either because of strong demand or because of the support of central market prices by the Department of Agriculture, the imports might be far larger than before the war, even under the existing duty and quota provisions. Although imports in excess of the rather small prescribed quotas would pay the full rate of duty fixed by the act of 1930, there might be substantial imports in excess of the quotas. If, on the other hand, central market prices are only moderate (on the assumption that measures are taken to assure the desired return to the farmers while avoiding high prices in central markets), imports under existing provisions may be only moderately, if any, larger than before the war, when they normally constituted less than one-half of 1 percent of the consumption and consisted chiefly of seed potatoes.

## POTATOES, WHITE OR IRISH--Continued

In the longer term postwar period (that is, say, during the first half of the 1950 decade) the potato growers--on the assumption that world shortages of foods have by that time been largely overcome--may face, perhaps in exaggerated form, substantially the same problem of periodic overproduction and price slumps that they faced before the war. The downward trend in per capita consumption of potatoes in the United States would presumably be resumed, and might, indeed, be more pronounced if the level of national income is higher than before the war. If at that time no government price-support policy is in effect with respect to potatoes, their prices may become relatively low, although presumably in the course of time reduction in the acreage planted would tend to correct this situation.

In prewar years relatively small shipments of early potatoes were received principally from Cuba, with occasional shipments in some years from Bermuda, Mexico, and the Dominican Republic. These countries raise early potatoes only which reach the United States market (principally New York City) about the same time as potatoes from the Southern States. The bulk of the Cuban shipments are received during the months December-February, the period of seasonal tariff rate preference. In recent years imports from these sources have declined as the production of new and early potatoes has expanded in the Southern States. In the absence of a short domestic crop of early potatoes there is little likelihood that imports from Cuba will exceed the prewar average.





## POTATOES, DRIED, DEHYDRATED, DESICCATED, OR PREPARED

Stat. import class (1939): 1249.3

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CHINA	Hong Kong	
Quantity (pounds)						
1937 ----	45,527,204	Not avail- able	2,540	1,600	940	
1938 ----	n.a.		-	-	-	
1939 ----	58,242,879		320	320	-	
1943 ----	199,165,000		<u>2/</u> 220,520	-	-	
Value (dollars)						
1937 ----	11,337,375	Not avail- able	130	85	45	
1938 ----	n.a.		-	-	-	
1939 ----	14,819,977		<u>2/</u> 15	15	-	
1943 ----	n.a.		42,509	-	-	

<sup>1/</sup> Production in 1937 and 1939 represents potato chips only (output of dehydrated potatoes was then small); statistics for 1943 consist of an estimated 75 million pounds of potato chips and 124 million pounds of dehydrated potatoes.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 220,460 pounds valued at \$42,489, imported from Argentina.

Source: Production from statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Department of Commerce; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ItemUnited States tariffProposed negotiating countryAct of 19301945 rateCents per pound

Par. 771

Potatoes, dried, dehydrated, or

desiccated -----

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 

CHINA

Note.- The duty on the insignificant imports in 1939 was equivalent to 59 per-cent ad valorem.

Comment

Dried, dehydrated, or desiccated potatoes are used for food in the form of chips, flakes, riced, diced, and Julienne potatoes. The production of the latter three (commonly called dehydrated potatoes) averaged 120 million pounds annually during the war to meet army and lend-lease requirements of a space-saving food. Although strenuous efforts are being made by the potato dehydration industry to gain civilian acceptance for dehydrated potatoes, the outlook seems scarcely promising.

The production of potato chips has been increasing steadily. As they are best when fresh, their manufacture occurs close to centers of consumption (thus limiting foreign trade possibilities) in contrast to dehydrated potatoes whose manufacture is concentrated in the potato-growing areas.



## POTATOES, DRIED, DEHYDRATED, DESICCATED, OR PREPARED-Continued

Exports before and during the war were negligible. However, the bulk of domestic production was shipped overseas for the military forces and a substantial quantity under lend-lease. Postwar exports will undoubtedly be minor owing to the probability of ample supplies of fresh potatoes in European markets.

Imports under this classification have been insignificant.

Stat. import class (1939): 1249.4

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	NETHERLANDS	France	Japan
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	Not	Not	19,347	13,118	600	4,631
1938 ---	avail-	avail-	8,123	-	300	6,733
1939 ---	able	able	4,010	2,204	900	786
1943 ---	(see text)	(insignificant)	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not	Not	602	333	76	134
1938 ---	avail-	avail-	269	-	33	181
1939 ---	able	able	191	63	90	33
1943 ---	able	able	-	-	-	-

Source: official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 771

Potato flour -----  $2\frac{1}{2}$        $2\frac{1}{2}$       NETHERLANDS

Note. - The duty of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound was equivalent to 52 percent ad valorem on total imports in 1939.

#### Comment

Potato flour is obtained by grinding potatoes to a pulp and removing the fibre by washings. The dried product consists chiefly of starch, but also contains some proteins. Large quantities are consumed in Europe in the form of bread and in the preparation of soups. It is also employed to some extent in this country by sausage makers, bakers, and confectioners. There is also a limited retail sale of the product among persons of foreign birth or foreign parentage.

No statistics are available regarding United States production of potato flour. However, it is known that several firms are engaged in this industry, having factories principally in Idaho and Wisconsin. Production, probably averaging less than 1 million pounds annually, is believed to be erratic, occurring chiefly in years when potatoes are extremely low in price.

Prewar imports of potato flour fluctuated widely from year to year but declined rather steadily after 1934, and have since been insignificant. The imported potato flour is comparable to that produced in the United States.

Exports of potato flour are insignificant.





Stat. import class (1939): 1207.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1936-37 to 1942-43

Year <u>1/</u>	Production <sup>2/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CUBA	Mexico	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1936-37 -	220,904	1,038	94,528	41,064	53,345	
1937-38 -	381,229	5,113	64,162	44,483	19,641	
1938-39 -	411,757	7,655	52,629	37,089	15,445	
1942-43 -	300,616	8,694	167,626	5,707	161,546	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1936-37 -	10,282	51	2,347	704	1,639	
1937-38 -	11,954	164	1,424	836	586	
1938-39 -	17,670	302	1,137	662	472	
1942-43 -	23,818	593	6,606	226	6,363	

<sup>1/</sup> December through May of following year.

<sup>2/</sup> Winter, early spring and late fall crops of Florida; early spring and late fall crops of Texas; early spring crop of California marketed during import season. See text as to total production in all seasons, and as to hothouse tomatoes.

Source: Production from U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate <sup>1/</sup>	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 772

Tomatoes in their natural state:

Product of Cuba -----	2.4	1.8	CUBA
Other than Cuban -----	3	2.25	

<sup>1/</sup> The rates shown for 1945 are the post-emergency general rate as specified in the trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 30, 1943, and the resultant preferential rate on Cuban tomatoes. Pursuant to the trade agreement with Mexico, temporary emergency rates--1.5¢ per lb. general, and 1.2¢ per lb. preferential--have been in effect but will be discontinued after termination of the unlimited national emergency and the abnormal situation in respect of tomatoes.

Before January 30, 1943, Cuban tomatoes, under the 1934 trade agreement with Cuba, entered during the period from December 1 to the end of the following February were dutiable at 1.8¢ per pound and those entered from March 1 through November at 2.4¢ per pound. The general rate was uniformly 3¢ per pound.

Note.-- Reported import values are not actual values in the foreign countries from which the tomatoes are received, as there is no "market" in such countries for out-of-season tomatoes, which are grown for export only and shipped to the United States on consignment. The values assigned are either arbitrary or estimated, hence of little use for purposes of comparison. Ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty are accordingly omitted.

#### Comment

This digest deals primarily with fresh field-grown tomatoes marketed during the months December-May, which may for convenience be called winter tomatoes. United States production of such tomatoes represents about 20 percent of the total



## TOMATOES, NATURAL STATE-Continued

annual production of tomatoes marketed fresh; Florida, Texas, and the Imperial Valley of California are the chief producing areas.

In addition to the field-grown winter tomatoes, there is a considerable industry, principally in the midwestern States, engaged in the hothouse production of tomatoes. Adequate statistics of production of hothouse tomatoes are not available. A field study made by the Tariff Commission in 1945 indicates that the production of hothouse tomatoes has ranged between 50-55 million pounds <sup>1/</sup> annually in the last decade. Of this quantity about 20-25 million pounds is probably marketed during the winter season. The chief producing areas center around Cleveland, Toledo, Ashtabula, Chicago, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and Boston. Hothouse tomatoes provide an important part of the supply for the Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and Pittsburgh markets during the winter months. The season is adjusted by the growers, so far as possible, to avoid peak shipments during the months of December-February when imports are heavy. As a rule, hothouse tomatoes are a quality product, and command a premium on the market. The domestic hothouse producers contend that imports from Cuba virtually close the New York market to them during the winter months when lucrative prices could usually be obtained, and that shipments from Mexico into the midwest depress prices throughout the import season.

The trend of consumption of field-grown winter tomatoes (domestic and imported combined) has been generally upwards, though with wide variations from year to year. In 1936-40 consumption averaged 377 million pounds annually, ranging from 314 million in 1937 to 457 million in 1939. Although the demand is influenced by the general level of consumer income and by the prices of these tomatoes, changes in supply, resulting largely from sharp variations in the size of the crops harvested, are primarily responsible for annual fluctuations in consumption.

Domestic production (quantity marketed) of field-grown winter tomatoes averaged 305 million pounds annually in 1936-40 and ranged from 221 million pounds in 1937 to 412 million pounds in 1939. The effects on consumption of variations in the harvest are only partially mitigated by the practice of marketing only the better grades in years of large crops and/or low prices, while marketing both the better and inferior grades in years of short crops and/or high prices. For example, in 1939, when domestic production was unusually large, only the better grades were marketed, imports were comparatively small, and total consumption was unusually large, amounting to 457 million pounds. In the following year, when domestic production was a third smaller than in 1939, and both good and inferior grades were marketed, total domestic consumption, notwithstanding a larger national income, fell to 348 million pounds, although imports were almost double those of 1939.

During the 5-year period 1936-40, imports averaged 76 million pounds annually, a decline of 7 million pounds compared with the preceding 5-year period, and supplied on the average 25 percent of consumption of field-grown tomatoes in the months December-May. However, the ratio of imports to consumption varies widely from year to year because of periodic short and large crops in this country. In 1939 imports supplied only 10.8 percent of domestic consumption. Mexico was the largest source of imports from 1929 through 1933, in 1937, and from 1941 through 1945 when the shipping shortage practically eliminated Cuba from the United States market. In 1934-36 and in 1938-40 Cuba was the largest source, a circumstance probably partly (possibly wholly) due to the wide duty-preference (1.2 cents a pound during 3 months of the year) enjoyed by Cuba in those years.

If full employment and high national income are maintained, it appears probable that consumption of winter-grown tomatoes in the postwar period will be somewhere between 500-600 million pounds, appreciably above the prewar average (1936-40) of 377 million pounds. Although prices may be lower than those which prevailed in 1943, they may average considerably above those obtained in 1939.

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<sup>1/</sup> The National Association of Hot House Growers contends that 150 million pounds of tomatoes are grown under glass of which about 86 million pounds are marketed in December through April.

## TOMATOES, NATURAL STATE-Continued

Both United States production (including that of hothouse tomatoes) and imports may be expected to share in the greater demand. The extraordinarily large wartime imports from Mexico may be expected to decline somewhat as Cuba enters the eastern United States markets once more. However, Cuba may not dominate in United States imports during the December-February period as in prewar years, because, even after the emergency rates are terminated, her preference during that period will be less than 1/2 cent per pound in contrast to the preference of 1.2 cents per pound in effect before 1943.





TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS

Stat. import class (1939): 1206.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CANADA	Newfoundland and Labrador	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 ----	Not	Not	120,217	120,112	102	
1938 ----	avail-	avail-	115,133	114,969	153	
1939 ----			107,689	107,689	-	
1943 ----	able <u>1/</u>	able <u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 197,306	195,201	-	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ----	Not	Not	843	841	1	
1938 ----	avail-	avail-	839	838	1	
1939 ----			839	839	-	
1943 ----	able	able <u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 3,014	2,938	-	

1/ Estimated at 300 to 400 million pounds annually.

2/ Small compared to imports.

3/ Includes 2,104 thousand pounds valued at 76 thousand dollars imported from Mexico.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed negotiating country

Act of 1930      1945 rate  
Cents per 100 pounds

Par. 773

Turnips and rutabagas ----- 25      1/12½      CANADA

1/ Rate reduced in trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1936; reduced rate continued in second trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.

Note.- The equivalent ad valorem of the duty of 12½ cents per 100 pounds on total imports in 1939 was 16 percent; in 1943, when prices were much higher, it was 8 percent.

Comment

Turnips and rutabagas are relatively low-priced vegetables grown for both human food and livestock feed. Adequate statistics on domestic production are not available, but it is estimated that the prewar output varied between 300 and 400 million pounds annually. It is estimated that about half of the domestic production is utilized as livestock feed and the rest consumed as human food. Most of the commercial crop is produced in Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin, Virginia, and locally around the large consuming centers.

Imports consist almost entirely of rutabagas, practically all of which are supplied by Canada and enter principally in the large northeastern markets. Imported rutabagas, all of which are used for human food, are generally of uniform high quality and command a premium in price. During the period 1931 to 1935 imports ranged between 89 and 99 million pounds annually. After the duty was reduced 50 percent (25 to 12½ cents per 100 pounds) under the trade agreement with



## TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS---Continued

Canada, January 1, 1936, imports rose and ranged between 108 and 140 million pounds. Under the impetus afforded in 1943 by a sharply increased price in the United States, double that of 1939, and inadequate domestic supplies of potatoes in the spring of 1943, imports rose to 197 million pounds.

Stat. import class (1939): 121.00

United States production, exports, and imports for consumption,  
1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports <sup>1/</sup>
		Quantity (pounds)	
1937 -----	Not	Not	1,790,706
1938 -----	avail-	avail-	2,021,835
1939 -----	able <sup>2/</sup>	able <sup>3/</sup>	2,175,147
1943 -----			153,059
		Value (dollars)	
1937 -----	n.a.	Not	76,769
1938 -----	n.a.	avail-	72,109
1939 -----	400,000	able <sup>3/</sup>	75,574
1943 -----	n.a.		11,831

<sup>1/</sup> All, or practically all, from Cuba.<sup>2/</sup> Production estimated to be four to six times as large as imports.<sup>3/</sup> Negligible.

Source: Official statistics of the U.-S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
Par. 774	Percent ad valorem		
Okra			
Product of Cuba:			
Entered for consumption from			
December 1 to following May 31,			
inclusive -----	40	<sup>1/</sup> 20	CUBA
Entered for consumption from			
June 1 to November 30, in-			
clusive -----	40	40	do.
Other than Cuban product -----	50	50	
<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934.			

Comment

Okra, also known as gumbo, is a tropical or semitropical vegetable requiring continuous warm weather for satisfactory growth. The edible portion consists of the fruit or seed pod which is picked while young and tender. Okra is used chiefly in soups. It is canned commercially on a small scale, but is chiefly marketed in the fresh or natural state.

The total acreage of okra in the United States rose from 2,000 in 1929 to 4,000 in 1939 with a farm value in the latter year of \$400,000. The vegetable is well adapted to growing in the southern States; 64 percent is produced in Florida, Georgia, and Texas. The domestic production is confined to the period from June to November, inclusive, and because of the abundant domestic supplies on the market during this period, there are practically no receipts of imported okra in the New York market except in the period December-May, inclusive.

Imports of okra are almost entirely from Cuba with occasional small shipments from Mexico. New York and New Orleans have been the chief centers of consumption of both the domestic and imported okra. The commercial demand for okra is largely limited by the consuming capacity of New York and New Orleans. Distribution



## OKRA-Continued

difficulties and costs attending reshipment to interior points are undoubtedly the chief limiting factors to increased imports.

Stat. import class (1939): 121.04

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Pro- duction <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports <u>2/</u>	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CUBA	Canada	NETHER- LANDS
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ----	1,982,600,000	23,237,680	128,206	56,765	2,397	68,894
1938 ----	2,454,200,000	21,281,228	191,016	56,166	-	127,558
1939 ----	1,886,600,000	18,281,243	100,908	90,764	10,000	-
1943 ----	2,077,200,000	16,672,511	3/1,781,331	708	526,313	-
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ----	14,546,000	382,475	2,981	1,330	72	1,571
1938 ----	10,850,000	272,849	4,056	1,220	-	2,764
1939 ----	14,619,000	273,743	2,116	1,981	130	-
1943 ----	49,280,000	771,577	3/ 34,090	30	20,493	-

<sup>1/</sup> For marketing fresh.

<sup>2/</sup> Imports into Canada from United States. Values have been converted to United States currency at the following rates of exchange for the Canadian dollar: 1938 = \$0.99419; 1939 = .96018; 1943 = .90909.

<sup>3/</sup> Free for Government use, 1,257,324 pounds valued at \$16,938, principally from Mexico.

Source: Production from statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports from import statistics of Trade of Canada; imports from official statistics of U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 774			
Cabbage:			
General rate -----	2	1/ 1.5	NETHERLANDS
Cuba <sup>2/</sup> -----	1.6	1.2	CUBA

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

<sup>2/</sup> General rate less 20 percent preferential reduction.

Note.-- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 59 percent ad valorem; for Cuba, 55 percent ad valorem. In 1938 the duty on imports from the Netherlands was equivalent to 69 percent ad valorem; for Cuba, 55 percent.

#### Comment

In the United States fresh cabbage is marketed throughout the year. In terms of a calendar year (the basis used for the statistics given in the table above), the cycle begins with early-crop cabbage from southwestern and southern States, chiefly Texas, Florida, California, Mississippi, and the Carolinas. During the first months of the year also, the supply of early cabbage has been supplemented by imports from Cuba. The early season, extending into June, is followed by an intermediate season, with market supplies coming from New Jersey, Long Island, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Illinois. Marketings of late-crop cabbage are supplied by a large number of States, the more important among them being New York and Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Michigan, and Colorado. In the aggregate, the production of fresh cabbage for marketing as such has averaged about 2 billion pounds annually in the past decade, over half



## CABBAGE (FRESH)-Continued

consisting of late cabbage and about one-fifth of early-crop supply. Approximately 1 percent of the total annual output has been exported to Canada.

Under the Tariff Act of 1922 the duty on cabbage was 25 percent, equivalent to 0.3 to 0.5 cent per pound and imports, especially in years of high prices, amounted to as much as 32 million pounds (1930). Imports declined after the increase in duty in the act of 1930.

In the last decade imports of fresh cabbage have been insignificant and irregular, amounting only to 100-200 thousand pounds annually, except in 1943 when about 500,000 pounds subject to duty came in from Canada in response to high prices in the United States market, and duty-free entries for Government use were 1.3 million pounds. Imports from the Netherlands, on whose behalf the duty reduction was made in 1936, were 69,000 pounds in 1937 and 128,000 pounds in 1938. In 1940 and 1941 there were no full-duty imports; and in 1942 they amounted to 58,000 pounds, principally from Canada.

Canada has long been an important market for fresh cabbage from the United States, taking before the war about 20 million pounds annually. The basic Canadian rate of duty on cabbages (and various other fresh vegetables) was successively reduced by the two United States--Canada trade agreements from 30 percent to 10 percent ad valorem. More important, the arbitrary valuations and corresponding so-called dumping duties on cabbage, applicable during the competitive season, were successively reduced. As a result of the two agreements, the actual charge on cabbage fell from about 2.9 cents per pound in 1935 to about 1.0 cent in 1939. Even the present charge, however, is equivalent to about 90 percent of the average invoice value of cabbage imported into Canada from the United States.

Stat. import class (1939): 121.06

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Pro- duction <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CUBA	Mexico	
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 ---	9,966	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	5,281	4,768	510	
1938 ---	13,959		8,030	7,533	497	
1939 ---	9,141		4,532	4,174	358	
1943 ---	16,005		583	217	312	
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ----	266	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	194	93	11	
1938 ----	282		161	146	15	
1939 ----	229		88	82	6	
1943 ----	1,188		20	3	11	

1/ Fall and winter crop of Florida and Texas.

2/ Negligible.

Source: Production from statistics of U. S. Department of Agriculture; im-  
ports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed  
negotiating  
country

Act of  
1930

1945  
rate

Cents per pound

Par. 774

Eggplant:

Product of Cuba--

From Dec. 1 in any year to  
the following March 31, in-  
clusive ----- 2.4      1/ 0.6

From April 1 to Nov. 30, in-  
clusive, in any year ----- 2.4      2/ 1.2

Other than Cuban--

From Dec. 1 in any year to the  
following March 31, inclu-  
sive ----- 3      3/ 1.2

From April 1 to Nov. 30, in-  
clusive, in any year ----- 3      4/ 1.5

CUBA

1/ Trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934; rate previously reduced to 1.2 cents per pound by Presidential proclamation under section 336, effective January 1932.

2/ Presidential proclamation under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, effective January 1932.

3/ Trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943; rate previously reduced to 1.5 cents per pound by Presidential proclamation under section 336, effective January 1932.

4/ Presidential proclamation under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, effective January 1932; reduced rate bound against increase pursuant to trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 36 percent; on im-  
ports from Cuba (December 1938 - March 1939), 30 percent.



## EGGPLANT-Continued

Comment

Like most other vegetables, eggplant is perishable; but, unlike many others, it does not lend itself to lengthy storage or any kind of processing on a commercial scale. It is available during winter months only if produced in a warm climate. The American demand for eggplant during the winter has led to commercial production in the nearby foreign areas of Cuba and Mexico, as well as in Florida and Texas. The consumer demand for eggplant during December-April has been rising, judging from the increase in winter marketings of the domestic and imported product from 29 to 38 percent of the annual total (average of 1931-35 compared with 1936-40).

A little over a third of the domestic crop is marketed during the winter season, December-April. Production during these months is chiefly in Florida, and to a lesser extent in Texas. Eggplant of Florida is marketed for the most part along the eastern seaboard; that of Texas, in the Midwest. Production in both States varies widely because of the weather, and is reduced sharply by frost in some years. For example, it was 9 million pounds in 1940 compared to 14 million pounds in 1938. However, there has been an upward trend in domestic production for the winter season; production rose from 5½ million pounds annually 1931-35 to 7½ million pounds annually 1936-40.

Although the imports of eggplant are also subject to considerable variation from year to year, they have likewise shown an upward trend, rising from an average of 3.9 million pounds annually in 1931-35 to 6.6 million pounds in 1936-40, about 69 percent. The bulk of the imports arrive from Cuba during the winter season, which is also the period of seasonal reduction in duty, and compete with shipments from Florida in the eastern metropolitan areas. The imports tend to be larger following damage to the Florida crop caused by cold weather.

Shipments from Mexico to the United States are largely concentrated in the months of January through April. They enter into consumption in western United States at a time when supplies for the West (from California) are at a minimum.

## CUCUMBERS

Stat. import class (1939): 121.07

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup> (Winter crop)	Domestic exports <sup>2/</sup>	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CUBA	Mexico	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937 ----	4,800	1,255	2,714	2,655	57	
1938 ----	9,048	2,359	2,339	2,309	28	
1939 ----	11,493	2,087	2,276	2,274	2	
1943 ----	9,072	634	316	200	57	
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ----	190	70	55	53	2	
1938 ----	265	95	48	47	1	
1939 ----	473	92	45	44	2/	
1943 ----	945	61	16	8	3	

<sup>1/</sup> Late fall crop of Florida, plus 408 thousand pounds, valued at 22 thousand dollars in 1938 and 3,717 thousand pounds valued at 173 thousand dollars in 1939, shipped from Puerto Rico to Continental United States. There were no such shipments in 1937 or 1943. Excludes 3-4 million pounds of hothouse cucumbers marketed during the import season.

<sup>2/</sup> Canadian imports from the United States; values have been converted to United States dollars at the following rates: 1938--\$0.99419; 1939--\$0.96018, and 1943--\$0.90909. Practically no exports go to other countries. <sup>3/</sup> Less than \$500.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports from official Canadian import statistics; imports from official statistics of U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 774

CucumbersProduct of Cuba, when entered  
during period -December 1 to last day of  
following February -----2.4 <sup>1/</sup> 1.2

CUBA

March 1-November 30, inclusive -

2.4 2.4

do.

Other than Cuban product, when  
entered during period -December 1 to last day of  
following February -----3 <sup>2/</sup> 2.4

March 1-November 30, inclusive -

3 <sup>3/</sup> 3<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934.<sup>2/</sup> Trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943<sup>3/</sup> Rate bound pursuant to trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 64 percent ad valorem and in 1943 to 47 percent; on imports from Cuba, during the months when the seasonal duty reduction applied, the duty was equivalent to 20 percent ad valorem in 1939 and 61 percent ad valorem in 1943.



## CUCUMBERS--Continued

## Comment

The total United States production of field-grown cucumbers for marketing fresh averaged 228 million pounds annually during 1936-40. In addition, a substantial quantity of hothouse cucumbers is grown for sale principally during those periods of the year when the supply of field-grown cucumbers is relatively small. The United States exports of fresh cucumbers represent a small part of the total output but generally approximate the quantity imported and substantially exceed the value of imports. Virtually all exports, almost entirely field-grown cucumbers, go to Canada. In the two agreements with that country the basic duty on the cucumbers imported from the United States was reduced from 30 percent ad valorem in 1935 to 15 percent in 1936 and 10 percent in 1939. Under these agreements special seasonal "dumping duties" imposed during the months of Canadian production were reduced, with the result that the total charge on imports during the competitive season fell from 4.9 cents a pound in 1935 to 3.6 cents in 1936 and 2.4 cents in 1939.

During the United States import season, December-April, the total domestic production of cucumbers has varied substantially from year to year; it averaged about 14 million pounds annually during 1936-40. The late fall crop in Florida usually supplies the greater part of the total, but this crop is subject to sharp fluctuations and to occasional failures. Shipments of field-grown cucumbers from Puerto Rico to continental United States also fluctuate sharply from year to year; they amounted to 400,000 pounds in 1938, and to 3,700,000 pounds in 1939 (none in 1937 or 1943). The quantity supplied by hothouse growers is usually much more stable and has averaged about 4 million pounds annually. Hothouse growers are located principally in Ohio and Indiana, and during the winter months they are the principal suppliers of midwestern metropolitan areas as well as being important suppliers in the New York market. Hothouse cucumbers, as a rule, are carefully graded and waxed and command a premium in price.

Nearly all imports of fresh cucumbers have come from Cuba, principally in December through February, when the trade agreement (1934) reduction in the preferential rate to Cuba applies. During this period, Cuban imports represent a major portion of the cucumber supply for metropolitan New York. There was no marked increase in imports after the duty reduction in 1934. Imports from Cuba amounted to 2 million pounds in 1933, 2.4 in 1935, and 2.7 million pounds in 1936. In the following 3 years, 1937-39, imports declined somewhat, but rose to 3.6 million pounds in 1940, probably as a consequence of the strong demand resulting from higher buying power in the United States. The bulk of the shipments from Puerto Rico also enter the port of New York during this period. In some years Puerto Rican shipments exceed imports.

Imports at the full rate of duty have been received principally from Mexico. They totaled as much as 300,000 pounds annually before 1930, but in recent years they have been sporadic, amounting to less than 100,000 pounds in each year except 1941. Imports from that country enter the western United States at a time when supplies in that part of the country are at their lowest point.

Stat. import class (1939): 121.08

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Pro- duction 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CUBA	Other British 2/ West Indies	Mexico
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	16,800,000	Not	14,630	13,063	597	-
1938 ---	17,160,000	avail-	30,983	30,655	150	73
1939 ---	22,232,000	able	6,925	4,810	2,115	-
1943 ---	16,800,000	(see text)	100,328	64	-	100,198
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not	Not	396	201	55	-
1938 ---	avail-	avail-	634	618	7	4
1939 ---	able	able	241	133	108	-
1943 ---		(see text)	3,436	2	-	3,430

<sup>1/</sup> Florida only, the source of United States commercial production during winter months.

<sup>2/</sup> Other than Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago.

Source: Production from Florida State Marketing Bureau; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u>
	<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>negotiating</u>
	<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>country</u>
	<u>Cents per pound</u>		
Par. 774			
Squash:			
Product of Cuba entered for consumption during the period:			
From June 1 in any year to the following November 30, inclusive -----	1-3/5	<u>1/</u> 1-1/5	CUBA
From December 1 in any year to the following May 31, inclusive -----	1-3/5	<u>2/</u> 1-1/5	do.
Other than product of Cuba ----	2	<u>3/</u> 1-1/2	

<sup>1/</sup> Reduction resulted from change in general rate pursuant to agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.

<sup>2/</sup> Trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934.

<sup>3/</sup> Trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.

Note.- The equivalent ad valorem of the duty on total imports in 1939 was 42 percent and 43 percent on imports from Cuba; in 1943 it was 44 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

# Comment

"Summer" squash (which differs materially from "winter" squash) for marketing fresh as an out-of-season vegetable is grown in Florida, the crop being harvested principally in the months of October to May.

Imports are received almost entirely from Cuba, Mexico and the British West Indies during the months from December to May. Because of the omission of statistics on border trade in El Paso, Laredo, and other cities near the boundry where most of the imports of Mexican squash are received the data shown understates the imports from Mexico.



"SUMMER" SQUASH (WINTER CROP)-Continued

There have been no exports of summer squash during the winter season but there have been some exports during the summer season chiefly to Canada.

Stat. import class (1939): 121.08

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Pro- duction <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CUBA	Other British 2/ West Indies	Mexico
Quantity (pounds)						
1937 ---	16,800,000	Not	14,630	13,063	597	-
1938 ---	17,160,000	avail-	30,983	30,655	150	73
1939 ---	22,232,000	able	6,925	4,810	2,115	-
1943 ---	16,800,000	(see text)	100,328	64	-	100,198
Value (dollars)						
1937 ---	Not	Not	396	201	55	-
1938 ---	avail-	avail-	634	618	7	4
1939 ---	able	able	241	133	108	-
1943 ---		(see text)	3,436	2	-	3,430

<sup>1/</sup> Florida only, the source of United States commercial production during winter months.

<sup>2/</sup> Other than Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago.

Source: Production from Florida State Marketing Bureau; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 774		Cents per pound	
Squash:			
Product of Cuba entered for consumption during the period:			
From June 1 in any year to the following November 30, inclusive -----	1-3/5	<sup>1/</sup> 1-1/5	CUBA
From December 1 in any year to the following May 31, inclusive -----	1-3/5	<sup>2/</sup> 1-1/5	do.
Other than product of Cuba ----	2	<sup>3/</sup> 1-1/2	

<sup>1/</sup> Reduction resulted from change in general rate pursuant to agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.

<sup>2/</sup> Trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934.

<sup>3/</sup> Trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.

Note.- The equivalent ad valorem of the duty on total imports in 1939 was 42 percent and 43 percent on imports from Cuba; in 1943 it was 44 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

#### Comment

"Summer" squash (which differs materially from "winter" squash) for marketing fresh as an out-of-season vegetable is grown in Florida, the crop being harvested principally in the months of October to May.

Imports are received almost entirely from Cuba, Mexico and the British West Indies during the months from December to May. Because of the omission of statistics on border trade in El Paso, Laredo, and other cities near the boundary where most of the imports of Mexican squash are received the data shown understates the imports from Mexico.



## LETTUCE--Continued

agreements the total in-season charge per pound was reduced from 1.9 to 1.3 and from 1.3 to 1.1 cents respectively. The in-season charge is designed to protect the Canadian industry during the season when lettuce can be grown in Canada. The effect of the reductions in the duty on Canadian imports of lettuce from the United States would be difficult to gauge as there had been a continuous annual increase since the depression years with the increase in Canadian purchasing power.

United States imports of lettuce from the Bermudas, which arrive during the winter months, were at one time of some importance, but they were unable to compete with the lettuce shipped from California and Arizona and had virtually ceased before the duty was raised in the act of 1930. At the present time imports consist of small shipments from Canada in summer, and of small quantities brought in by hucksters from Mexico throughout the year for local consumption in the border towns.

Stat. import class (1939): 121.10

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports <sup>1/</sup>	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	BERMUDA	Belgium	Canada
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	987,025,000	19,014,068	8,740	-	-	8,740
1938 ---	1,053,270,000	21,734,315	-	-	-	-
1939 ---	1,106,950,000	21,179,131	96,337	95,830	494	13
1943 ---	1,068,795,000	21,132,588	520,965	-	-	520,965
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	19,478,000	543,886	959	-	-	959
1938 ---	16,039,000	491,275	-	-	-	-
1939 ---	19,187,000	546,011	2,997	2,954	42	1
1943 ---	53,081,000	1,421,314	35,250	-	-	35,250

<sup>1/</sup> Imports into Canada from the United States converted to United States currency by applying the following factors for the Canadian dollar: 1938, \$0.99419; 1939, \$0.96018; and 1943, \$0.90909.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports from official import statistics of Canada; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 775			
Celery -----	2		UNITED KINGDOM
When imported and entered for consumption during the period from April 15 to the following July 31, inclusive, in any year -----		1/ 1	do.
When imported and entered for consumption during the period from August 1 to the following April 14, inclusive, in any year -----		2	do.

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939, practically all of which entered at the seasonal rate of 1 cent per pound, was equivalent to 33 percent ad valorem; in 1943, it was 23 percent.

Comment

Celery is produced throughout the year in the United States. California and Florida are the leading producing States, and there is also a large production in New York, Michigan, and other States. Florida celery is marketed during the spring months, the last of the crop being shipped in May and June. California celery is marketed during the winter and spring months, the bulk moving somewhat in advance of the Florida crop. Michigan and New York celery is marketed chiefly from September to December.



## CELERY—Continued

Imports of celery into the United States averaged over 2.7 million pounds annually from 1925 to 1930 (under a duty of 25 percent ad valorem), but even at that time were a very small fraction of consumption. Imports practically ceased after 1930, except that a considerable quantity still entered in 1931. Imports from Bermuda, the principal source before 1930 and in most years since, enter largely from May to June.

Before the war imports of celery, though very small relative to domestic production, were concentrated largely in 2 months of the year, May and June, and in one area, New York City. In representative years before the duty was changed in 1930, monthly imports from Bermuda accounted for about 30 percent of the total unloads of celery in New York City during May and about 70 percent during June. Imports arrived as shipments from Florida tapered off and before the New York and Michigan crops were ready for market.

Responding to sharp advances in the price of celery in 1942, imports from Canada in that year increased to 1.6 million pounds, after which they declined to 417,000 pounds in 1944. Before 1939 the usually small shipments from Canada arrived in January and February, but the bulk of the larger shipments of recent years has entered during June and July under the seasonal duty reduction. These shipments are of the preceding year's crop which are stored to take advantage of the seasonal rate.

Florida celery constitutes the bulk of the exports, the export season extending from January to June. In the first trade agreement with Canada, the basic Canadian duty was reduced from 30 to 15 percent, and in the second agreement to 10 percent ad valorem. Moreover, the additional "in season" charge, which greatly exceeded the base rate, was reduced by one-fifth by the first agreement and so continued by the second agreement. The first agreement was followed by an increase in Canadian imports from the United States from 13 million pounds in 1935 to nearly 22 million in 1938, a level since maintained.

## HORSERADISH, CRUDE

Stat. import class (1939): 121.11

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Sweden	CANADA	Germany <u>1/</u>	Czecho-slovakia
1937 1938 1939 1943	Quantity (pounds)						
	Not	Not	81,827	4,517	N	42,703	33,000
	avail-	avail-	391,535	347,114	O	-	-
	able <u>2/</u>		68,437	68,437	N	-	-
	..	able	-	-	E	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
	Not	Not	6,676	387	N	4,307	1,853
	avail-	avail-	27,166	23,858	O	-	-
	able <u>3/</u>		3,246	3,246	N	-	-
	..	able	-	-	E	-	-

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.2/ Estimated as between 10,000,000 and 20,000,000 pounds annually.3/ Estimated as between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 annually.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 774

Crude horseradish ----- 3 3 CANADA

Note.- The equivalent ad valorem of the duty of 3 cents per pound in 1939 was 63 percent.

Comment

The production of horseradish in the United States ranges between 10 and 20 million pounds annually. About 60 percent of domestic production is concentrated around St. Louis; minor quantities are produced in Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

The imported form of horseradish is mild and is used largely to mix with the more highly pungent domestic type. Consumption of the imported product itself and of these mixtures is largely confined to persons of continental European birth or parentage. Horseradish was on the free list prior to the Tariff Act of 1930 and imports then ranged from 1 to 3 million pounds annually. Under the act of 1930, imports have in most years represented less than 1 percent of consumption (in 1938 the ratio was considerably higher). Before 1937 about 90 percent of the imports came from Germany; Sweden was the dominant supplier of the unusually large imports of 1938.



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1910

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

## CARROTS, CAULIFLOWER, AND RADISHES

Stat. import classes (1939): 121.15; 121.17; 121.18

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports <u>2/</u>	Imports for consumption <u>2/</u> from--			
			All countries	CANADA		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 ----	1,062,140	26,585	80	80		
1938 ----	1,116,505	26,156	<u>4/</u> 1	-		
1939 ----	1,191,430	28,485	308	308		
1943 ----	1,752,253	41,190	1,830	1,830		
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 ----	16,371	519	1	1		
1938 ----	14,274	443	<u>4/</u> <u>5/</u>	-		
1939 ----	17,906	486	4	4		
1943 ----	52,459	1,190	40	40		

<sup>1/</sup> Carrots and cauliflower; in 1937-39, 65 percent of the value of United States production represented carrots and 35 percent, cauliflower; statistics on radishes are not available.

<sup>2/</sup> Imports of carrots and cauliflower into Canada from the United States; in 1937-39, 70 percent of the value of these imports represented carrots and 30 percent, cauliflower; values have been converted to United States dollars at the following rates, 1938-\$0.99419; 1939-\$0.96018 and 1943-\$0.90909. Exports to countries other than Canada are insignificant.

<sup>3/</sup> Imports in 1937 and 1938 were carrots only; 1939, carrots and cauliflower; 1943, principally carrots, with cauliflower and radishes negligible.

<sup>4/</sup> All from Bermuda.

<sup>5/</sup> Less than \$500.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports from official Canadian import statistics; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce. Imports from Mexico for the border trade (as reported by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, but not recorded separately by the Department of Commerce) are not included.

ItemUnited States tariffProposed  
negotiating  
country

Act of      1945  
1930      rate  
Percent ad valorem

Par. 774

Vegetables in their natural state:

Carrots, radishes, and cauliflower

50      1/25

CANADA

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.Comment

Carrots are harvested and marketed at two different stages of maturity: (1) early or "bunched" carrots are harvested when young and tender, tied in bunches without removal of the tops or leaves, packed in crates, and usually shipped with ice, (2) late carrots are allowed to attain their full growth, the tops are removed, and the roots marketed in bushel baskets or barrels.



1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year.

2. The second part is a detailed account of the work done during the year.

3. The third part is a summary of the work done during the year.

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26. The twenty-sixth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

27. The twenty-seventh part is a summary of the work done during the year.

28. The twenty-eighth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

29. The twenty-ninth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

30. The thirtieth part is a summary of the work done during the year.

## CARROTS, CAULIFLOWER, AND RADISHES--Continued

Carrots and cauliflower: United States production, exports, and imports, by countries, in 1939

Vegetable	Production	Exports	Imports for consumption from--	
			All countries <u>1/</u>	Canada
			Quantity (1,000 pounds)	
Carrots -----	856,950	20,160	269	269
Cauliflower -----	334,480	8,325	39	39
			Value (1,000 dollars)	
Carrots -----	12,126	350	3	3
Cauliflower -----	5,780	136	1	1

<sup>1/</sup> Imports from Mexico for the border trade, although subject to duty, are not recorded separately.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports from official Canadian import statistics; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.





DASHEENS (INCLUDES COLOCASIA, INHAME, MALANGA, TARO, YAUTIA,  
DASHEEN, AND CALADIUM)

CHINA

Stat. import class (1939): 121.16

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CHINA	Dominican Republic	Azores and Madeira	Hong Kong
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1937	Not	N	1/				
1938	avail-	O	1,295	165	617	288	43
1939		N	2/1,388	236	566	166	86
1943	able	E	3/ 344	-	142	-	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937	n.a.	N	1/				
1938	n.a.	O	19	4	6	4	1
1939	4/ 2	N	2/ 22	7	5	2	3
1943	n.a.	E	3/ 9	-	2	-	-

1/ No comparable statistics available.

2/ Although Portugal was an important source (imports in 1939 were 155,765 pounds, valued at \$1,557), there is no production of dasheens in that country.

3/ Principally from Cuba; negligible imports from Cuba in 1937-39.

4/ Production of Florida only.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

#### Item

#### United States tariff

#### Proposed negotiating country

Act of 1945  
1930 rate  
Percent ad valorem

Par. 774

Dasheens:

Product of Cuba -----	40	40
Other than product of Cuba -----	50	50

CHINA

#### Comment

The dasheen is the fleshy starchy corm or tuber of a tropical plant well known in American gardens as Caladium or Elephant's Ear. In many tropical countries it takes the place of the potato and is an important food plant.

The growing of dasheens in the United States dates from 1913 when it was introduced and fostered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In its early stages the industry looked forward to considerable growth and development, but results on the whole have been disappointing, as the American public did not adopt this substitute for the potato, and growers found it difficult to compete with the low-priced imports in a limited market. The Florida Agricultural Census of 1936-37 reported an output in that State of 650,000 pounds valued at \$12,000, but the United States Census for 1939 reported a crop value of only \$1,500. There has been some production also in Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and other Gulf States, but total production in the industry's best years probably never exceeded 1 million pounds, less than half of which was marketed in the cities.

During the 1930's, the demand in this country for dasheens was small and was principally confined to a few groups of foreign extraction, namely, Cubans, West Indians, Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DECEMBER 10, 1933

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

FROM THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That the Faculty of the University of Chicago, in its meeting of December 10, 1933, at Chicago, Illinois, do hereby express its deep sympathy for the people of the Republic of China, and its confidence in the National Government of that country, and its belief in the ultimate success of the National Government in its efforts to bring about a united and stable China.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the University of Chicago, in its meeting of December 10, 1933, at Chicago, Illinois, do hereby express its belief in the ultimate success of the National Government of the Republic of China in its efforts to bring about a united and stable China, and its confidence in the National Government of that country.

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## "OTHER" FRESH VEGETABLES

CHINA

CUBA

Stat. import class (1939): 121.19

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CHINA	Morocco	Hong Kong	CUBA
			Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1937	Not available 1/	N	11,298	1,464	1,981	1,588	512
1938		O	5,530	1,563	2,458	668	277
1939		N	5,049	1,464	2,160	825	430
1943		E	2/1,109	1	-	-	588
			Value (1,000 dollars)				
1937	Not available 1/	N	255	43	66	47	11
1938		O	147	53	54	23	6
1939		N	164	64	46	41	9
1943		E	2/ 37	3/	-	-	16

1/ There is no United States production of articles such as constitute the bulk of the imports under this class number.

2/ Includes 264 thousand pounds valued at 15 thousand dollars imported from Mexico.

3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 774	Percent ad valorem		
Vegetables in their natural state, n.s.p.f. (except carrots, radishes, cauliflower, and asparagus):			
Product of Cuba -----	40	40	CUBA
Other than Cuban -----	50	50	CHINA

Comment

Most of the imports of "other vegetables, fresh, n.s.p.f." have consisted of specialties not produced in the United States. Except for small quantities of a few of the less important items, the imports under this class from China and Hong Kong consist of water chestnuts. The water chestnut is the edible corm of a sedge grown in swampy or inundated places. All of the imports from Morocco consist of edible hyacinth bulbs of a species which grows wild in that country but is not cultivated in the United States. They are known commercially as "cipollino". The supply of these bulbs formerly came largely from Italy, but when it was nearly exhausted there importers turned to Morocco for most of their supply. The bulbs are consumed as a vegetable by the Italian population in the United States. The imports from Cuba consist mostly of cassava and pumpkins, with smaller quantities of gourds and chayotes.

These vegetable specialties, as well as others of less importance from other countries, are imported for and consumed by immigrants from the countries from which they are imported or their recent descendants.





## SAUCES, N.S.P.F.

Par. No. 775

See separate digest on edible preparations for human consumption (including thick soy, par. 1558) CHINA

Stat. import class (1939): 1234.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports <sup>2/</sup>	Imports for consumption <sup>3/</sup> from--				
			All countries	Japan	CHINA	United Kingdom	India <sup>4/</sup>
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 -	Hot	n.a.	14,892	9,093	1,424	286	127
1938 -	avail-	n.a.	10,739	7,960	1,444	197	169
1939 -	able	2,558	13,777	8,931	2,796	237	176
1943 -		5/ 4,192	6/ 212	-	1	-	4
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	n.a.	n.a.	542	309	40	52	24
1938 -	n.a.	n.a.	429	279	43	40	29
1939 -	5,448	381	505	297	70	44	31
1943 -	n.a.	5/ 712	6/ 23	-	7/	-	1

1/ Production data are for miscellaneous sauces; they do not include thin soy and tomato sauces such as ketchup and chili, valued at 26 million dollars in 1939.

2/ Exports of miscellaneous sauces and some relishes; data do not include exports of tomato sauces of 4.5 million pounds, valued at 388 thousand dollars in 1939, a year typical of the immediate prewar period.

3/ Imports from China and Japan consist of thin soy. See details for 1939 in table in text.

4/ Includes Burma in 1937.

5/ Includes 2,584 thousand pounds valued at 387 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease. Exports of "Other sauces and relishes" do not include "olives" in 1943, which were previously included.

6/ Includes 118 thousand pounds valued at 15 thousand dollars free as an act of international courtesy from Canada.

7/ Less than \$500.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

## Item

## United States tariff

## Proposed negotiating country

Act of 1930

1945 rate

Percent ad valorem

Par: 775

Sauces of all kinds, n.s.p.f. ----

35

35

CHINA

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

## Comment

Two general classes of sauces are discussed in this digest--(1) thin soy, and (2) "other" sauces. This treatment is based on the two widely different types of sauces which, until 1942, entered under import class No. 1234.0, namely, sauces imported from Japan and China virtually all of which consisted of thin soy, and miscellaneous or "other" sauces imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, British India, and continental Europe. Beginning January 1942, the two types of sauces have been entered under separate import class numbers. Sauces made with a tomato base, such as ketchup, chili, and hot sauce, are not treated in this digest as there have been virtually no imports of this type. The United States output of these in 1939 was valued at 26 million dollars or five times that of the so-called "other" sauces, and exports were valued at \$388,000.



## SAUCES, N.S.P.F.—Continued

Thin soy, a sauce manufactured by a complicated process of fermentation from soybeans (with some wheat or barley meal added) is mostly of Japanese origin and is bottled in the United States as a sauce for table use. In 1939 total United States consumption of thin soy approximated 12 million pounds, of which probably less than 500,000 pounds was manufactured in the United States. By 1943, however, owing to the interruption of trade with Japan and China, domestic output had increased to about 5 million pounds valued at \$225,000. The most important manufacturing centers are located in Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio. Imports are in bulk (in tubs); those from Japan in 1939 averaged 3.3 cents per pound (foreign value) and those from China, 2.5 cents.

A great variety of sauces (other than thin soy and sauces with a tomato base) is being manufactured in different parts of the world. Most of these sauces are made with vinegar and soy base. In the United States, manufacture of this type is widely distributed, Pennsylvania, New York, California, and Ohio being the leading States. Prewar exports ranged from 5 to 10 percent of production. Canada was the leading market, taking 33 percent of the exports; other important markets were the Canal Zone, Mexico, Newfoundland, and the Philippines. Imports have consisted of high-priced bottled specialties such as chutney, Worcestershire, Roberts, Melba, Diable, Burma, Bengal, Club, and Newburg. In 1939 foreign unit values for imports from the United Kingdom averaged 19 cents per pound; France, 17 cents; British India, 18 cents; and Italy, 8 cents per pound.

Before the war, the quantities of thin soy and miscellaneous sauces imported did not vary much from year to year, declining but slightly during the depression; the value, however, declined considerably. Both types of sauces were imported for a limited market.

Sauces, n.s.p.f.: United States production, exports, and imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal sources, 1939

	Thin soy		Other	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Pounds		Pounds	
Production <sup>1/</sup> _____	2/ 500,000	2/ \$20,000	n.a.	\$5,447,768
Exports <sup>1/</sup> _____	n.a.	n.a.	2,557,743	380,544
Imports for consumption from—				
Total, all countries _____	3/ 13,013,026	3/ 398,439	4/ 763,996	4/ 106,474
Japan _____	8,930,753	296,562	—	—
CHINA _____	2,795,623	70,060	—	—
Hong Kong _____	1,283,186	31,078	—	—
United Kingdom _____	—	—	236,517	44,029
India _____	—	—	176,362	31,175
Italy _____	—	—	276,671	22,151
France _____	—	—	37,960	6,263

<sup>1/</sup> Production and exports do not include sauces with a tomato base such as ketchup and chili.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimates on basis of information obtained from the trade.

<sup>3/</sup> Total imports of "sauces, n.s.p.f." from Japan, China, Hong Kong, and the Philippine Islands considered thin soy.

<sup>4/</sup> All countries except Japan, China, Hong Kong, and the Philippine Islands.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

## PICKLED ONIONS

Stat. import class (1939): 1235.2

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports <u>2/</u>	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	NETHERLANDS	Japan	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937 ---	Not available (see text)	Not available	2,198	1,861	284	
1938 ---			1,743	1,564	163	
1939 ---			2,364	2,261	89	
1943 ---			<u>2/ 1</u>	-	-	
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ---	Not available	Not available	148	130	14	
1938 ---			104	92	10	
1939 ---			135	128	6	
1943 ---			<u>2/ 4/</u>	-	-	

1/ Domestic production of onions for pickling is considerably larger than imports.2/ Small relative to imports.3/ Principally from China. 4/ Less than \$500.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ItemUnited States tariffProposed negotiating country

<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>
<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>
<u>Percent ad valorem</u>	

Par. 775

Onions, pickled, or packed in brine 35 1/ 25 NETHERLANDS1/ Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.Comment

Pickled onions (small onions packed in brine or pickled in vinegar) are used as a condiment and to enhance the appearance of various foods. They range in size up to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, the smaller sizes commanding the higher prices.

There are no statistics of the domestic production of pickled onions, but it is fairly large, although only a small part of the total onion crop is pickled. In some parts of Illinois and Indiana, onions are grown especially for pickling; in other regions, where the crop is raised principally to obtain the larger onions for sale in the dry state, the smaller onions are commonly pickled. Pickled onions compete only indirectly with other pickled vegetables, such as cucumbers.

The Netherlands was the principal source of the imports of pickled onions in the prewar period. The onions from the Netherlands were usually smaller in size than those produced in the United States, and that fact, together with other characteristics of the imported product, led to a preference for Netherlands pickled onions on the part of many consumers.

Exports of pickled onions are not reported but are believed to have been considerably smaller than imports in the prewar period.



## PICKLED ONIONS-Continued

Before the agreement with the Netherlands in 1936, pickled onions were not separately classified but were included with other pickled vegetables. Imports of pickled onions alone after the agreement were nearly as large as those of all pickled vegetables before the agreement.

Stat. import class (1939): 1239.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Mexico	CANADA	France
Quantity (pounds)						
1937 ---	1/90,878,000	16,402,480	-	-	-	-
1938 ---	n.a.	11,838,902	750	-	-	750
1939 ---	1/92,100,000	11,820,387	-	-	-	-
1943 ---	n.a.	630,511	2/10,673	8,400	2,245	-
Value (dollars)						
1937 ---	10,699,000	2,388,505	-	-	-	-
1938 ---	n.a.	1,670,705	218	-	-	218
1939 ---	13,063,000	1,608,555	-	-	-	-
1943 ---	n.a.	153,013	2/ 2,283	1,831	449	-

1/ Approximate net weight obtained by multiplying the number of cases by 33 pounds.

2/ Includes 2,100 pounds valued at \$420 imported from Canada free of duty as an act of international courtesy.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 775			
Vegetables, prepared or preserved, n.s.p.f.:			
Asparagus -----	35	35	CANADA

Comment

The United States is the only important producer of canned asparagus. In 1939, 66 percent of the output was produced in California, and 8 percent each in Illinois and New Jersey. In 1937-39 about 15 percent of the domestic output was exported and exports of canned asparagus alone exceeded the exports of all other canned vegetables combined. The United Kingdom took more than 20 percent of the exports; other important markets were France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, and the Union of South Africa. Except for small quantities of canned asparagus imported from Mexico and Canada during the war, there have been virtually no imports.





## PIMIENTOS, PACKED IN BRINE OR OIL, OR PREPARED OR PRESERVED

Stat. import class (1939): 1244.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Italy	Spain	CUBA
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 -----	<u>1/</u> 20,327	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	395	156	238	-
1938 -----	n.a.		742	379	166	197
1939 -----	<u>1/</u> 31,830		150	119	31	-
1943 -----	n.a.		<u>3/</u> 2,918	-	-	1,877
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -----	1,855	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	46	19	27	-
1938 -----	n.a.		96	44	22	30
1939 -----	2,245		19	15	4	-
1943 -----	n.a.		<u>3/</u> 832	-	-	576

1/ Converted from cases estimated to weigh 32.46 pounds each.2/ Probably small, if any.3/ Includes 1,002 thousand pounds, valued at 247 thousand dollars, imported from Argentina.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

ItemUnited States tariffProposed  
negotiating  
country

<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>
<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>
<u>Cents per pound</u>	

Par. 775

Pimientos, packed in brine or in  
oil, or prepared or preserved  
in any manner:

Other than product of Cuba -----	6	6	CUBA
Product of Cuba -----	4.8	4.8	

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 47 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Pimientos are a special type of sweet pepper grown principally for canning. Canned pimientos are used principally in the manufacture of pimiento cheese and for stuffing olives, also for making sandwich spreads and for lending color and flavor to salads, soups, and other preparations. United States production is concentrated in Georgia and California.

Domestic production of pimientos increased from about 11 million pounds in the early 1930's to an average of 22 million pounds (trade estimate) in the immediate prewar period. During the war, however, owing first to a poor crop in 1941, and then to the tin restriction order of February 1942, United States production averaged only 11½ million pounds.

Imports of canned pimientos, nearly all of which came from Spain, had exceeded 6 million pounds in 1927, but declined thereafter primarily because of competition from the newly established domestic industry. During the period 1929-33, imports, still largely from Spain, averaged 3.3 million pounds annually. Imports from Spain practically disappeared in the late 1930's owing to conditions caused by the



## PIMIENTOS, PACKED IN BRINE OR OIL, OR PREPARED OR PRESERVED--Continued

Civil War and, although those from Italy increased to a maximum of 379 thousand pounds in 1938, the total was much below its former level, averaging 426 thousand pounds in 1936-40. In 1941 there were virtually no imports, but during 1942-44 they averaged 2.4 million pounds, all of which came from new sources, Cuba supplying 80 percent, Argentina 14 percent, and Mexico 6 percent.

SOYBEAN PRODUCTS (NOT INCLUDING OIL AND  
OIL CAKE AND MEAL)

Stat. import classes (1939): 1245.0 and 1249.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—			
			All countries	Japan	CHINA	Hong Kong
Quantity (pounds)						
1937 ———	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	Prob- ably none	1,417,007	973,033	157,256	275,594
1938 ———			1,220,110	919,528	143,894	65,250
1939 ———			1,088,873	765,055	231,867	86,371
1943 ———			<u>2/</u> 12,963	—	170	—
Value (dollars)						
1937 ———	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	Prob- ably none	64,980	35,949	9,708	18,808
1938 ———			58,287	39,054	9,171	4,903
1939 ———			54,296	31,405	15,847	6,634
1943 ———			<u>2/</u> 2,562	—	60	—

1/ Figures on domestic production not available, but production is known to be very small. 2/ Nearly all imported from Canada.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u>
	<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>negotiating</u>
	<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>country</u>
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		
Par. 775			
Bean stick, miso, bean cake, and similar products, n.s.p.f. —	35	35	CHINA
Soybeans, prepared or preserved —	35	35	do.

Comment

In China and Japan, soybean products serve largely as substitutes for milk, cheese, and meat. In China, water-soaked soybeans are ground and diluted with water and the proteins in the resulting emulsion, or soybean milk, are coagulated and precipitated forming bean curd or "tofu." Tofu is white in color, and in appearance and consistency resembles cottage cheese; a large number of meat substitutes and imitations are made from it. For marketing it is cut up into cakes in which shape it is imported as "bean cake." In Japan, the most common and popular product prepared from soybeans is "miso." Unlike the Chinese tofu, it is prepared by a process of fermentation, and when treated with boiling water is transformed into a breakfast dish, a sort of gruel, used by almost all Japanese. It is shipped for export in tubs and constitutes the bulk of the soybean derivatives imported from Japan. Another common soybean product which is manufactured in Europe and the United States, as well as in China and Japan, is soybean flour. It is put up and marketed like ordinary cereal flour.

In the United States, commercial manufacture of soybean products of the kinds described above has been limited largely to that of soybean flour on a small scale for vegetarians and invalids. Manufacture of miso and tofu, and related products of oriental character, has been limited to smallscale operations of Chinese and Japanese residents. During the war this output increased.

There have been small imports of soybean flour and other specialties from European countries, principally from Germany, but most of the imports have consisted of miso and bean cake from Japan and China respectively. About 90 percent of these entered at Hawaii and Pacific coast ports where they were consumed by persons of Chinese and Japanese extraction.



SOYBEAN PRODUCTS (NOT INCLUDING OIL AND  
OIL CAKE AND MEAL) Continued

During the 1930's, imports of miso, bean cake, and related products averaged annually about 1 million pounds valued at about 40 thousand dollars, while those of soybeans, prepared or preserved, averaged about 100 thousand pounds valued at 4 thousand dollars. The erection in the United States during the war of additional plants specializing in the manufacture of soybean products and the phenomenal increase in soybean production indicate that future imports will not exceed or even equal those before the war.

Selected soybean products: United States imports for consumption,  
by kinds, and principal sources, 1939.

Kind	Quantity	Value	Principal sources
	<u>Pounds</u>		
Bean cake, bean stick, miso, and similar products, n.s.p.f.	999,408	\$51,333	Japan, 757,776 pounds \$30,933; CHINA, 171,417 pounds \$14,065; Hong Kong, 70,215 pounds \$6,335
Soybeans, prepared or preserved	89,465	2,963	CHINA, 60,450 pounds \$1,782; Japan, 7,279 pounds; Hong Kong 16,156 pounds \$299

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

SAUERKRAUT

Stat. import class (1939): 1249.6

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	NETHERLANDS	Germany <u>2/</u>	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937 ---	188,817	Not avail- able	<u>3/</u> 2,285	1,730	11	
1938 ---	n.a.		1,997	1,950	16	
1939 ---	200,386		752	749	3	
1943 ---	n.a.		<u>4/</u> <u>5/</u>	-	-	
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	7,251,000	Not avail- able	<u>2/</u> 30,235	19,721	601	
1938 ---	n.a.		27,522	25,685	995	
1939 ---	6,439,000		9,778	9,618	127	
1943 ---	n.a.		<u>4/</u> 26	-	-	

<sup>1/</sup> Canned sauerkraut, converted from cases of 41.2 pounds each. Does not include kraut in bulk; estimated value of kraut in bulk in 1937 was 2.5 million dollars; in 1939, 2.1 million dollars.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Austria beginning 1938.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 501 thousand pounds valued at \$9,312 imported from Poland and Danzig.

<sup>4/</sup> Imported from Brazil. <sup>5/</sup> Less than 500.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 775			
Sauerkraut -----	50	<sup>1/</sup> 25	NETHERLANDS
<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.			

Comment

Sauerkraut is obtained by fermenting shredded cabbage with salt. It is put up in kegs for raw bulk sale, or is cooked and canned. There is a large sale of both kinds for use in households and restaurants. The imported sauerkraut has a slightly different taste which gives it a margin of preference with some consumers.

Production in the United States is large, for cabbage is readily grown in many areas, and the process of fermentation is simple and cheap. Principal States producing kraut are New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In addition to the factory production, there is probably a large unreported production in homes throughout the country.

Imports have been very small compared to United States consumption and have consisted largely of raw sauerkraut in bulk form. After the duty was reduced by half through an agreement with the Netherlands in 1936, imports of sauerkraut rose only to around 2 million pounds. Imports apparently help to supplement United States supplies when the domestic cabbage crop is relatively small, for shipments of kraut from Poland and Danzig have been received in years of high domestic cabbage prices.





Stat. import class (1939): 1249.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	CHINA	Hong Kong	Italy
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
1937 -	Not avail-	Not avail-	11,130	3,898	1,268	2,826	1,104
1938 -	able <u>1/</u>	able <u>1/</u>	6,781	2,904	1,690	876	811
1939 -			7,836	3,053	2,211	1,025	624
1943 -			<u>2/</u> 300	-	11	8	-
Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937 -	Not avail-	Not avail-	791	249	88	238	100
1938 -	able <u>1/</u>	able <u>1/</u>	550	218	136	76	75
1939 -			<u>2/</u> 662	273	184	81	52
1943 -			<u>2/</u> 52	-	2	1	-

1/ No United States production or exports of types comparable with those making up the bulk of the imports.

2/ Includes 127 thousand pounds valued at 13 thousand dollars imported free as an act of international courtesy from Canada; the remainder of the imports in 1943 were chiefly from Mexico.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u> <u>negotiating</u> <u>country</u>
	<u>Act of</u> <u>1930</u>	<u>1945</u> <u>rate</u>	
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		
Par. 775			
Vegetables, including horseradish, if cut, sliced, or otherwise re- duced in size, or if reduced to flour, or if parched, or roasted, packed in oil, or pre- pared or preserved in any other way and not specially provided for (except vegetables pickled, or packed in salt or in brine, and asparagus) -----	35	35	CHINA
	<u>Comment</u>		

Imports of this class have consisted of a heterogeneous assortment of vegetables and mixtures of vegetables, whether dried, canned, packed in oil, or prepared or preserved in some other manner. There is no comparable class (as regards basic material on the one hand or method of preparation on the other hand) of prepared or preserved vegetables of domestic manufacture. Imports have entered largely to satisfy the demands of nationals of the respective countries of origin residing in the United States.



## VEGETABLES, PREPARED, N.S.P.F.--Continued

Most of the prepared vegetables from the Far East--China, Japan, and Hong Kong--are invoiced under unfamiliar names, but the most important ones are recognizable as bamboo sprouts, gourds, bean flour, kelp or seaweed, onions, leeks, and garlic, bean sprouts, and water chestnuts. Imports from the principal European sources--Italy, Greece, France, and Belgium, on the other hand, have mostly consisted of vegetables which are grown in the United States, but which for the most part are not here subjected to preservation, or which are prepared according to the methods used in the countries of origin of the imports. Examples are: eggplant salad (caponata), eggplant in olive oil, pickled peppers, pickled grape leaves, macedoine (vegetable mixtures), palm hearts, artichoke bottoms, celeriac roots, and onion, leek, and celery powder. Imports from Canada, which were of considerable importance in some years, have consisted of vegetables not separately classified under other paragraphs.

Owing to the disruption of trade with the principal countries of origin and the scarcity of food within these countries, imports of unclassified prepared vegetables will probably not recover to prewar volume for many years.

Stat. import class (1939): 125.31

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Poland and Danzig	Switzer-land	NETHER-LANDS	Canada
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 -	662,357	2,907	283	2	2	41	233
1938 -	n.a.	3,100	44	4	5	7	23
1939 -	895,847	10,296	13	6	3	1	-
1943 -	n.a.	<u>1</u> /3,267	<u>2</u> / 59	-	-	-	59
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	61,564	284	29	<u>3</u> /	1	17	10
1938 -	n.a.	302	6	1	1	3	1
1939 -	75,923	764	2	1	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /	-
1943 -	n.a.	<u>1</u> / 558	<u>2</u> /12	-	-	-	12

1/ Includes 1,012 thousand pounds valued at 207 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.

2/ Free for Government use 16 thousand pounds valued at 6 thousand dollars; also includes 40 thousand pounds valued at 5 thousand dollars imported free as an act of international courtesy. 3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 775	Percent ad valorem		
Soups, soup rolls, soup tablets or cubes, and other soup preparations, composed of vegetables, or of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, n.s.p.f. -----	35	35	NETHERLANDS

Comment

The bulk of the domestic production of canned soups consists of the familiar vegetable and meat soups. Domestic production nearly tripled during the 1930's. This upward trend, which was arrested during the war, is expected to resume in the postwar period. Domestic canned soups are the product of a large and well-organized industry within which there is considerable competition.

Exports of canned soup were formerly of considerable importance, reaching a peak of 28 million pounds in 1929, but they declined precipitously after 1930 when Canada, our chief market, increased its import duty. Following this action American manufacturers established branch factories in Canada.

The principal imports under this class are specialties or luxury products from European countries and, in recent years, inter-company transfers of standard products from Canada. Since the establishment of branch plants in Canada, relatively large imports have entered sporadically from that country when temporary shortages occurred in the United States parent plants. Imports of European specialties are comparatively small and steady from year to year. Total imports are negligible in comparison with production and exports.





## CHICORY, CRUDE, INCLUDING ENDIVES

Stat. import classes (1939): 121.01 and 125.53

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	BELGIUM	Nether-lands	
Quantity (pounds)						
1937 ---	Not avail-able <u>1/</u>	Not avail-able <u>2/</u>	1,759,827	1,752,514	2,200	
1938 ---			2,274,140	2,055,540	218,500	
1939 ---			1,465,143	1,465,113	-	
1943 ---			<u>3/</u> 200	-	-	
Value (dollars)						
1937 ---	Not avail-able <u>1/</u>	Not avail-able <u>2/</u>	140,543	139,800	237	
1938 ---			177,262	173,346	3,889	
1939 ---			169,009	168,978	-	
1943 ---			<u>2/</u> 50	-	-	

1/ Much larger than imports, see text.2/ Believed to be much smaller than imports.3/ Chicory, crude roots, dried, from Canada.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed Negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 776

Chicory, crude, including  
endives -----1/21/11

BELGIUM

1/ Rate reduced pursuant to the trade agreement with Belgium, effective May 1935. Before the Belgium agreement endives were administratively classified under paragraph 774 as vegetables, n.s.p.f., at 50 percent ad valorem. In the agreement endives were separately specified under paragraph 774 at 35 percent ad valorem. In January 1936, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals held that endives were dutiable as crude chicory under paragraph 776. In June 1936, the Treasury Department ruled that endives were dutiable as crude chicory under paragraph 776.

Note.-- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 13 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Both "crude chicory" and "endives" are obtained from the chicory plant. In commercial usage the dried root of the plant is known as "crude chicory," which is dried, ground, and roasted and used principally, if not exclusively, as an adulterant, supplement, or substitute for coffee. Some varieties of the plant are cultivated for leaves which are known as "endives," and used, fresh, for salad.

Crude chicory (dried roots).--Reports from chicory companies indicate that the production of dried root in Michigan, which accounts for the entire domestic output, ranged from about 4,000 to 11,000 short tons (dried weight basis) annually in the 1933-38 period. The Bureau of the Census reported the value of dried chicory root in 1935 as \$1,059,000, as compared with \$1,221,000 in 1931. Imports of the dried root are considerable only in years of short domestic crops. In the peak year 1933 they were valued at \$24,000. Exports, if any, are not reported.



## CHICORY, CRUDE, INCLUDING ENDIVES--Continued

Endives (salad leaves).--The type of endives considered in this report is the so-called "French endive" or Witloof chicory. It is used principally as a fancy salad green by exclusive hotels and cafes. The demand for such endives is thus mainly confined to some of the larger centers, particularly New York.

As domestic commercial production of endives is probably very small, consumption is supplied almost entirely by imports. The crop is grown to a very limited extent on truck farms and in hot-houses in New York, New Jersey, and Illinois, but statistics of domestic production are not available. Although averaging 1.6 million pounds annually in earlier years, imports declined during the 1931-35 period to an average of 1.3 million pounds, and rose to an average of 1.5 million pounds during the next 5 years, 1936-40. After the occupation of Belgium by Germany imports of endives ceased.

Belgium was the principal source of prewar imports of both crude chicory (dried root) and of endives. Endives represented by far the major part of total imports of the two combined. Some of the imports reported from the Netherlands in earlier years probably originated in Belgium.

Chicory: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	: Total : value	: :	Principal sources
Endives as crude chicory	:	:	
(natural state) -----	\$168,978	:	BELGIUM \$168,978
Chicory, crude, roots, dried -----	31	:	Italy, \$31
	:	:	
	:	:	

Source: Official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.

COFFEE SUBSTITUTES AND ADULTERANTS, AND ESSENCES (EXCEPT CHICORY)

Stat. import class (1939): 125.00

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	CANADA	Italy	United Kingdom
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ----	n.a.	1,127,697	62,099	54,754	1,155	461
1938 ----	n.a.	1,147,403	47,225	43,658	1,373	948
1939 ----	n.a.	1,229,254	48,245	42,130	2,583	1,241
1943 ----	1/5,000,000	1,872,828	2/402,032	14,685	-	-
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ----	Not avail- able	702,086	12,848	11,246	216	206
1938 ----		611,028	10,580	9,538	319	375
1939 ----		719,560	10,958	9,361	645	455
1943 ----		529,000	2/107,457	2,806	-	-

1/ Estimated. 2/ Includes 368,662 pounds valued at \$70,302 imported from Mexico and 18,685 pounds valued at \$34,349 from Cuba.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 776

Coffee substitutes and adulterants,  
and coffee essences -----

3

3

CANADA

Note.-- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 13 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Coffee substitutes are usually made from various roasted cereals, particularly rye. Under this classification are also included coffee essences, concentrates, and adulterants (other than prepared chicory, acorns, and ginseng roots).

Although statistics on production of coffee substitutes, excluding chicory, are not available, the Office of Price Administration estimated that about 5 million pounds was produced in 1943. This figure is believed to be considerably higher than in prewar years and above that to be expected in postwar years.

Imports of coffee substitutes (principally roasted rye) had been received chiefly from Canada until 1943, when owing to rationing of coffee in this country, large shipments of coffee substitutes were received from Mexico. Imports from Mexico consisted largely of coffee extracts and essences. Since 1943 imports of coffee substitutes have declined sharply.

Exports of coffee substitutes (including chicory) averaged 1 million pounds annually in prewar years and were destined primarily for Canada and the United Kingdom.



## COFFEE SUBSTITUTES AND ADULTERANTS, AND ESSENCES (EXCEPT CHICORY)-Continued

So far as known there have never been any imports of coffee concentrates composed of coffee essence and other ingredients such as dextrose and cereal extracts prepared for use by the simple addition of boiling water. There has been a large and increasing production of such preparations in the United States and it is uncertain whether such a product, if imported, would fall under the classification here considered. There appears to be no import classification covering such material.

## CHICORY, GROUND OR PREPARED

Stat. import class (1939): 125.54

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Belgium	NETHERLANDS	
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 --	Not avail- able	Not avail- able	5,628	3,448	100	
1938 --			106,433	104,877	-	
1939 --			154,785	105,390	48,973	
1943 --			<u>1/</u> 27,193	-	-	
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ----	Estimated 1,000,000 annually	Not avail- able	528	189	33	
1938 ----			2,969	2,833	-	
1939 ----			3,810	2,596	1,169	
1943 ----			<u>1/</u> 2,812	-	-	

1/ Includes 27,143 pounds valued at \$2,802; imported from Mexico.

Source: Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 776	Cents per pound		
Chicory, ground or otherwise prepared -----	4	<u>1/3</u>	NETHERLANDS

1/ Trade agreement with Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 122 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Prepared chicory root is the most important substitute for, or supplement to, coffee. In preparation, the roots are washed, sliced, and kiln dried and thereafter ground and toasted. Prepared chicory is also pressed into tablets which can be dissolved in a cup of coffee. The raw chicory is white and fleshy but when roasted it resembles roasted coffee in appearance. It contains no caffeine but contains a bitter principle and volatile oil, the aroma of which is brought out by roasting. In the United States the use of chicory for mixing with coffee is most popular among the residents of New Orleans and vicinity. It is also used by numerous hotels and restaurants to add flavor and color to coffee.

A few factories in the "thumb" district of Michigan process practically all of the domestic chicory root. Plants located in metropolitan New York and in New Orleans roast and package imported and domestic root. Production data for prepared chicory are not available.

In 1920 when the duty on prepared chicory was 2 cents per pound imports reached a maximum of 1,750,000 pounds valued at \$130,000. By the acts of 1922 and 1930 the duty was increased to 3 and 4 cents, respectively. Since 1930 the ad valorem equivalent of a 4-cent duty ranged from 120 to 150 percent. Although the duty was reduced in 1936 imports continued small. The average value of imports since 1930 has been less than \$6,000 annually, compared with an estimated value of domestic production of prepared chicory of over 1 million dollars. Imports have come principally from the Netherlands with smaller quantities from Belgium.



## CHICORY, GROUND OR PREPARED-Continued

Exports of prepared chicory are not separately recorded but in recent years probably have exceeded imports by a considerable margin.

**COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS (SUMMARY DIGEST)**  
(SEE SEPARATE DIGESTS WHICH FOLLOW ON COCOA, ON CHOCOLATE, AND ON CACAO BUTTER)

Stat. import classes (1939): 1502.1, 1502.3, 1502.9, 1420.0, 1503.0, 1503.3, 1503.4, and 1503.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	NETHERLANDS	Czecho-slovakia	Italy	BRAZIL
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 --	562,212	7,087	3,786	3,143	95	34	-
1938 --	n.a.	8,171	3,709	3,231	108	27	<u>2/</u>
1939 --	680,189	19,263	4,460	4,163	31	16	-
1943	n.a.	<u>3/</u> 1,778	<u>4/</u> 8,347	-	-	-	209
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 --	68,533	882	609	456	31	16	-
1938 --	n.a.	910	567	440	34	16	<u>2/</u>
1939 --	66,357	2,583	620	547	10	10	-
1943 --	n.a.	<u>2/</u> 405	<u>4/</u> 1,516	-	-	-	25

1/ Exclusive of chocolate and cacao butter contained in the confectionery items made by the chocolate industry.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Includes 340 thousand pounds valued at 51 thousand dollars exported under lend lease.

4/ Includes 2,234 thousand pounds valued at 640 thousand dollars imported from Cuba and 4,223 thousand pounds valued at 493 thousand dollars from Mexico.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 777			
Cocoa:			
Unsweetened -----	3¢ lb.	<u>2/</u> 1½¢ lb.	NETHERLANDS
Sweetened:			
In bars or blocks, weighing			
10 lbs. or more each -----	4¢ lb.	<u>2/</u> 2¢ lb.	
In any other form, valued at -			
10¢ or more per lb. -----	40% ad val.	<u>2/</u> 20% ad val.	do.
Less than 10¢ lb. -----	40% ad val.	40% ad val.	do.
Chocolate:			
Unsweetened -----	3¢ lb.	<u>2/</u> 1½¢ lb.	do.
Sweetened:			
In bars or blocks, weighing			
10 lbs. or more each -----	4¢ lb.	<u>2/</u> 2¢ lb.	do.
In any other form, valued at			
10¢ or more per lb. -----	40% ad val.	<u>2/</u> 20% ad val.	do.
Less than 10¢ lb. -----	40% ad val.	40% ad val.	
Cacao butter -----	25% ad val.	<u>2/</u> 12½% ad val.	BRAZIL, NETHERLANDS

1/ Products of Cuba entered at 20% less than the rates shown.

2/ Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on imports in 1939 was 12 percent on unsweetened chocolate, 13 percent on unsweetened cocoa, and on sweetened chocolate in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each, it was 13 percent. On the imports of these items in 1943 the ad valorem equivalents were 7, 13, and 5 percent, respectively.



## COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS (SUMMARY DIGEST)-Continued

Comment

Cocoa or cacao beans are the raw material from which cocoa, chocolate, and cacao butter are manufactured. The beans are not produced in the United States. They are imported free of duty under paragraph 1653 and come chiefly from Brazil, Gold Coast, Nigeria, and the Caribbean countries.

Chocolate is the ground shelled and roasted beans. When the chocolate emerges from the heated mill it is a plastic mass (chocolate "liquor") which hardens on cooling. This first product is the basis for all the various products produced by the chocolate and cocoa industry. Under the pure food laws of the United States the chocolate must contain not less than 50 percent cacao butter. The average cocoa bean contains from 50 to 55 percent of cacao butter. In order to remove the cacao butter in making cocoa, the chocolate "liquor" is subjected to pressure, the fat is squeezed out and filtered, resulting in the commercial cacao butter. The press cake remaining contains 22 percent or less of cacao butter and when pulverized it produces the familiar powdered (beverage) cocoa.

The United States is the predominant world producer and consumer of chocolate and cocoa products, consuming about 50 percent of the world's annual supply of cocoa beans before the war. In quantity nearly two-thirds of the output of the domestic chocolate and cocoa industry in 1939 was chocolate, sweetened and unsweetened, about one-fourth was powdered cocoa, and less than 10 percent was cacao butter. This does not include chocolate and cacao butter used by the industry itself in making confectionery items.

Before the war about 80 percent of the imports of chocolate products consisted of cocoa, chiefly unsweetened. The major portion of the balance was sweetened chocolate, about one-third of which was chocolate in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each, chiefly for further manufacturing, and the other two-thirds was predominantly sweetened chocolate bars for direct consumption. Any imports of sweetened chocolate containing nuts, fruit, or other flavoring substances are classed as confectionery in import statistics (see Digest on Sugar Candy and Confectionery, Par. 506).

The two value classifications for sweetened chocolate and cocoa in the 1936 trade agreement with the Netherlands, establishment of which reduced the duty on those valued at 10 cents or more per pound but left unchanged the rates on those valued at less than 10 cents per pound, resulted in only slightly increased imports of the higher valued sweetened chocolate.

A wartime development was the increased production of chocolate products in the cocoa-bean producing countries--of cacao butter in Brazil, of chocolate in the Dominican Republic, and of sweetened chocolate and cocoa in Cuba and Mexico--resulting in increased imports from these countries during the war years. Transportation difficulties with respect to cocoa beans and shortage of sugar in the United States partly accounted for this development. When ample supplies of cocoa beans and sugar are again available to the domestic industry, imports of chocolate products will probably decline from their wartime high.

## COCOA AND CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS (SUMMARY DIGEST)-Continued

Chocolate and cocoa: United States imports for consumption,  
by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total foreign: value	Principal sources
Chocolate:		
Unsweetened -----	\$36,119	NETHERLANDS, \$35,728; Switzerland, \$215
Sweetened:		
In bars or blocks weighing 10 lbs. or more each -----	26,609	NETHERLANDS, \$18,716; Canada, \$5,398
In any other form, valued at - 10¢ or more per lb. -----	120,825	NETHERLANDS, \$62,954; Italy, \$9,529; Czechoslovakia, \$9,825 Dominican Republic, \$1,380
Less than 10¢ lb. -----	1,526	
Cocoa:		
Unsweetened -----	421,617	NETHERLANDS, \$418,338; Sweden, \$2,019
Sweetened:		
In bars or blocks weighing 10 lbs. or more each -----	-	-
In any other form, valued at - 10¢ or more per lb. -----	10,482	NETHERLANDS, \$9,144; Cuba, \$1,238
Less than 10¢ lb. -----	-	-
Cacao butter -----	2,932	NETHERLANDS, \$2,264; United Kingdom, \$668

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.





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COCOA

Stat. import classes (1939): 1502.1, 1502.3, 1502.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	NETHER- LANDS	Sweden	Cuba	Canada
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 -	130,940	4,518	2,986	2,834	31	7	112
1938 -	n.a.	4,260	2,854	2,808	21	5	2
1939 -	153,441	4,352	3,587	3,556	19	6	<u>1</u> /
1943 -	n.a.	412	<u>2</u> /4,714	-	-	483	19
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	11,750	396	408	386	4	2	16
1938 -	n.a.	355	353	344	2	1	<u>1</u> /
1939 -	13,200	400	432	427	2	1	<u>1</u> /
1943 -	n.a.	77	<u>2</u> / 613	-	-	120	3

1/ Less than 500.

2/ Includes 3,981 thousand pounds valued at 460 thousand dollars, imported from Mexico.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff <sup>1/</sup>		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	

Par. 777

Cocoa:

Unsweetened -----	3¢ per lb.	1½¢ per lb. <sup>2/</sup>	NETHERLANDS
Sweetened:			
In bars or blocks weighing 10 lbs. or more each -----	4¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb. <sup>2/</sup>	do.
In any other form, whether or not prepared:			
Valued at 10¢ or more per lb. -----	40% ad val.	20% ad val. <sup>2/</sup>	do.
Valued at less than 10¢ per lb. -----	40% ad val.	40% ad val.	do.

1/ Products of Cuba entered at 20 percent less than the rates shown.

2/ Trade agreement with Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.— The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on total imports of unsweetened cocoa was 13 percent in 1939 and in 1943; of sweetened cocoa valued at 10 cents or more per pound the specific equivalent of the ad valorem rate on imports was 8.2 cents per pound in 1939 and 3.0 cents in 1943. There were no imports in either year of sweetened cocoa in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each or in any other form valued at less than 10 cents per pound.

Comment

Cocoa powder is obtained by grinding the "cake" resulting from chocolate subjected to pressure in extracting cocoa butter. The best cocoa contains at least 22 percent of cacao butter, usually labeled breakfast cocoa, but large quantities of other grades are also made, the cacao butter content running as low as 10 percent.



## COCOA-Continued

Of the domestic output of cocoa powder nearly 90 percent is sold by the manufacturer unsweetened and the balance is sweetened or mixed with other substances.

Imports of cocoa have been predominantly of the unsweetened, usually over 95 percent of the total. In 1943, however, more than one-third of the imports of cocoa consisted of the sweetened product, amounting to 1.5 million pounds in contrast to a prewar annual average (1937-39) of 60,000 pounds. In 1944, however, imports of sweetened cocoa fell to 296,000 pounds and in 1945 practically none of the sweetened came in. In 1943 and 1944 imports of the sweetened cocoa came chiefly from Mexico and were occasioned by the rationing of sugar in the United States and the more ample supplies of sugar in Mexico in those years.

The volume of imports of unsweetened cocoa during the war years was not unusual but they came chiefly from cocoa-bean producing countries--Mexico, Dominican Republic, and Brazil. In prewar years, the Netherlands was the chief source of this product.

Exports of cocoa during prewar years, which generally exceeded imports in quantity, went chiefly to the Philippine Islands, Canada, and Caribbean countries. Exports declined during the war.

The reduction in the rate of duty in the trade agreement with the Netherlands in 1936 had no apparent effect on the volume of imports. During the war, however, there were increasing imports of cocoa from Mexico, Brazil, Dominican Republic and Argentina.

Cocoa: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal sources, 1939 and 1945

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
	<u>1939</u>	
Sweetened:		
Valued at 10¢ or more per lb. ---	\$10,482	NETHERLANDS, \$9,144; Cuba, \$1,238
Valued at less than 10¢ per lb. --	-	
Unsweetened -----	421,617	NETHERLANDS, \$418,338; Sweden, \$2,019
	<u>1945</u>	
Sweetened:		
Valued at 10¢ or more per lb. ---	696	Canada, \$691
Valued at less than 10¢ per lb. --	-	
Unsweetened -----	490,196	Canada, \$443,668; Argentina, \$20,239; Venezuela, \$10,310

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Stat. import classes (1939): 1503.0, 1503.3, 1503.4, 1503.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	NETHERLANDS	Italy	Czecho-slovakia	Switzerland
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 -	562,212	1,109	786	297	34	95	22
1938 -	n.a.	1,265	845	414	27	108	28
1939 -	680,189	1,324	858	596	16	31	23
1943 -	n.a.	197	2/3,529	-	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	68,533	176	196	66	18	31	9
1938 -	n.a.	220	211	94	16	34	10
1939 -	66,357	260	185	117	10	10	9
1943 -	n.a.	45	2/ 883	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include chocolate used by the chocolate manufacturer in making confectionery items.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 1,751 thousand pounds valued at 519 thousand dollars imported from Cuba, 1,053 thousand pounds valued at 225 thousand dollars from Argentina, 322 thousand pounds valued at 71 thousand dollars from Dominican Republic, and 241 thousand pounds valued at 33 thousand dollars from Mexico; also includes imports free as an act of international courtesy 76 thousand pounds valued at 17 thousand dollars from Canada.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff <sup>1/</sup>		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 777			
Chocolate:			
Unsweetened -----	3¢ lb.	1½¢ lb. <sup>2/</sup>	NETHERLANDS
Sweetened:			
In bars or blocks weighing 10 lbs. or more each -----	4¢ lb.	2¢ lb. <sup>2/</sup>	do.
In any other form, whether or not prepared:			
Valued at 10 cents or more per pound -----	40% ad val.	20% ad val. <sup>2/</sup>	do.
Valued at less than 10 cents per pound -----	40% ad val.	40% ad val.	do.

<sup>1/</sup> Products of Cuba entered at 20 percent less than the rates shown.

<sup>2/</sup> Trade agreement with Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on total imports of unsweetened chocolate was 12 percent in 1939 and 7 percent in 1943; and of sweetened chocolate, in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each, it was 13 percent in 1939 and 5 percent in 1943. The specific equivalent of the ad valorem rate on imports of sweetened chocolate in any other form valued at 10 cents or more per pound was 6 cents per pound in 1939 and 4 cents per pound in 1943, and on those valued at less than 10 cents per pound, it was 2.3 cents per pound in 1939 and 2.6 cents per pound in 1943.



Comment

Chocolate is obtained in grinding shelled and roasted cacao beans. The beans are ground in heated mills and the resulting chocolate is a plastic mass which hardens in cooling and contains not less than 50 percent of cacao butter on a moisture-free basis.

The chocolate is used by confectioners, bakers, and in the household. Much of it is further processed to produce sweetened chocolate or for the manufacture of cocoa and cacao butter.

The chocolate industry in the United States produces a variety of chocolate products, including many items classed as confectionery, but the industry sells the larger part of its output as chocolate to other manufacturers, chiefly confectioners, bakers, and makers of fountain supplies. These sales of chocolate for further manufacturing consist predominantly of sweetened or milk chocolate "coatings".

Exports of chocolate, including sweetened, averaged about 1.2 million pounds annually in 1935-39 and during this period imports averaged about 0.7 million pounds. The leading export markets were the Philippine Islands, Hong Kong, Canada, and British Malaya.

Average annual imports of chocolate, sweetened and unsweetened combined, were 378,000 pounds during the period 1931-35. Following the reduction in duty in 1936, annual imports increased to 759,000 pounds in 1936-39, but in neither period did imports represent as much as 2 percent of domestic consumption. The significant recent development regarding imports of chocolate is the relatively large imports of both sweetened and unsweetened from Brazil, Dominican Republic, Argentina, and Venezuela, countries which before the war shipped only cocoa beans. Imports of chocolate amounted to 3.5 million pounds in 1943, 4.4 million in 1944, and 11.3 million in 1945.

Chocolate: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal sources, 1939 and 1945

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
	1939	
Sweetened:		
In bars or blocks, 10 lbs. or more	\$26,609	NETHERLANDS, \$18,716; Canada, \$5,398
In any other form:		
Valued at 10¢ or more per lb.	120,825	NETHERLANDS, \$62,954; Italy, \$9,723; Czechoslovakia, \$9,529
Valued at less than 10¢ per lb.	1,526	Dominican Republic, \$1,380
Unsweetened	36,119	NETHERLANDS, \$35,728; Switzerland, \$215
	1945	
Sweetened:		
In bars or blocks, 10 lbs. or more	1,168,277	Argentina, \$372,419; Dominican Republic, \$336,631; Brazil, \$226,989; Venezuela, \$158,297
In any other form:		
Valued at 10¢ or more per lb.	307,098	Cuba, \$120,545; Dominican Republic, \$89,497; Canada, \$51,797; Argentina, \$33,623
Valued at less than 10¢ lb.	-	
Unsweetened	1,152,701	Brazil, \$776,970; Dominican Republic, \$294,885; Venezuela, \$74,420

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Stat. import class (1939): 1420.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	NETHERLANDS	United Kingdom	BRAZIL
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937 ---	23,484	1,460	14	12	2	-
1938 ---	n.a.	2,647	10	9	1	-
1939 ---	57,205	13,586	15	11	3	-
1943 ---	n.a.	<sup>2/</sup> 1,169	104	-	-	99
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ---	4,738	310	4	4	1	-
1938 ---	n.a.	335	2	2	<sup>3/</sup>	-
1939 ---	6,880	1,923	3	2	1	-
1943 ---	n.a.	<sup>2/</sup> 284	20	-	-	19

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include cacao butter used in the same plant in the manufacture of chocolate products.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes 282 thousand pounds valued at 42 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease. <sup>3/</sup> Less than 500.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed negotiating country</u>
	<u>Act of 1930</u>	<u>1945 rate</u>	
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		
Par. 777(c)			
Cacao butter -----	25	<u>1/</u> 12½	NETHERLANDS, BRAZIL

<sup>1/</sup> Trade agreement with Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Note.- The equivalent specific of the ad valorem rate on imports was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound in 1939 and 2.4 cents in 1943.

#### Comment

When the chocolate, obtained by grinding cacao beans, is subjected to pressure, cacao butter is removed. The resulting press cake when ground is the familiar powdered cocoa.

Cacao butter finds its widest use in the manufacture of chocolates and chocolate coatings for candies, where it is necessary to add it in order to incorporate sugar and milk into chocolate without changing the consistency of the resulting product. It is the only acceptable material which may be added to pure chocolate as a thinning agent. It is also used in various medicinal preparations.

The United States is the world's leading producer and consumer of cacao butter and the domestic industry has consistently been on an export basis for many years. During the 1930's, annual exports averaged about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds and imports only about 14 thousand pounds. Before the war, exports went chiefly to Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Mexico. The unusually large exports in 1939 to 1941, averaging 13.7 million pounds annually, found additional important markets in the United Kingdom, Belgium, and Palestine.



## CACAO BUTTER-Continued

Imports came chiefly from the Netherlands before the war. In 1941 Brazil expanded its production of cacao butter and shipped over 1.5 million pounds to the United States. Imports from Brazil in 1942 and 1943 were 200,000 and 100,000 pounds, respectively, but in 1944 they exceeded 10 million pounds; imports, however, declined to 150,000 pounds in 1945. The development of the industry in Brazil was brought about partly by the dislocation of the chocolate industry in Europe, and to some extent in the United States, due to the effects of the war. When these industries are restored and ample supplies of beans, the raw material, are again available to them, the Brazil manufacturer may find it more difficult to compete with the domestic chocolate manufacturer for the United States market for cacao butter.

Before the development of the industry in Brazil, United States imports of cacao butter were small. They averaged about 11,000 pounds annually (1931-35) when the duty rate was 25 percent ad valorem and increased only to 16,000 pounds annually (1936-39) when the reduced rate of 12½ percent was in effect. The comparatively recent development of a cacao butter industry in Brazil, where cocoa beans are grown, may lead to substantially larger imports in the future than entered before the war.

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GINGER ROOT, CANDIED OR PRESERVED

Stat. import class (1939): 1328.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from---			
			All countries	CHINA	Hong Kong	Japan
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937 -----	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	n. a. <u>3/</u>			
1938 -----			n. a. <u>3/</u>			
1939 -----			1,064	873	114	49
1943 -----			<u>4/43</u>	<u>5/</u>	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 -----	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	Not avail- able <u>2/</u>	n. a. <u>3/</u>			
1938 -----			n. a. <u>3/</u>			
1939 -----			94	77	11	3
1943 -----			<u>4/9</u>	<u>5/</u>	-	-

- 1/ Before the war, domestic production probably did not exceed 500 thousand pounds.
- 2/ Exports not available, but very small.
- 3/ See comment in digest on crude ginger under paragraph 1768.
- 4/ Includes 42 thousand pounds valued at 9 thousand dollars imported from Cuba.
- 5/ Less than 500.
- Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Percent ad valorem		

Par. 778

Ginger root, candied or otherwise prepared or preserved:

Product of Cuba -----	16	<u>1/8</u>	
Other than Cuban product -----	20	<u>2/10</u>	CHINA

1/ Automatically reduced as a result of the reduction in the trade agreement with Peru.

2/ Reduced in the trade agreement with Peru, effective July 1942.

Comment

As to the change in the definition of dutiable ginger, by Customs Court Decision in 1940, see text at beginning of digest under paragraph 1768. Ginger root at present dutiable under paragraph 778 usually consists of two distinct kinds - (1) candied or crystallized, and (2) preserved or Canton ginger. Both are used as confections. Most of the domestic candied ginger is prepared from imported ginger preserved in sirup and is packed in small tin boxes for the retail trade. Preserved ginger consists of the young and more tender roots preserved in sirup and put up in pots or jars. Candied and preserved ginger are essentially oriental products, but there has been some manufacture in the West Indies and British West Africa. In the United States the material is prepared by manufacturers of candied fruits and fruit peels and by confectioners. Total United States output is not known, but probably does not exceed 500 thousand pounds.

United States prewar imports of candied and preserved ginger (as now interpreted) averaged about 1 million pounds annually (not shown separately in 1937 and 1938). More than 90 percent of the imports came from China and Hong Kong.



## GINGER ROOT, CANDIED OR PRESERVED-Continued

During the war, with imports from the Far East cut off, Cuba became a source of imports, supplying about 43,000 pounds in 1943 and nearly 300,000 pounds by 1945. Before the war, candied and preserved ginger of domestic manufacture (all made from imported ginger root) competed with the imports from China. The Chinese candied ginger was cheaper than the domestic but said to be inferior in quality; the preserved ginger from the two sources was similar except that the domestic was packed in glass and the imported in earthenware jars.

Country of Origin	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Dollars)	Remarks
China	100,000	10.00	
Cuba	43,000	4.30	
Domestic	100,000	10.00	

Country of Origin	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Dollars)	Remarks
China	100,000	10.00	
Cuba	43,000	4.30	
Domestic	100,000	10.00	

Country of Origin	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Dollars)	Remarks
China	100,000	10.00	
Cuba	43,000	4.30	
Domestic	100,000	10.00	

Country of Origin	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Dollars)	Remarks
China	100,000	10.00	
Cuba	43,000	4.30	
Domestic	100,000	10.00	

Country of Origin	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Dollars)	Remarks
China	100,000	10.00	
Cuba	43,000	4.30	
Domestic	100,000	10.00	

Country of Origin	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Dollars)	Remarks
China	100,000	10.00	
Cuba	43,000	4.30	
Domestic	100,000	10.00	

Country of Origin	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Dollars)	Remarks
China	100,000	10.00	
Cuba	43,000	4.30	
Domestic	100,000	10.00	

Country of Origin	Quantity (Pounds)	Value (Dollars)	Remarks
China	100,000	10.00	
Cuba	43,000	4.30	
Domestic	100,000	10.00	

## HAY

Stat. import class (1939): 1101.0

## United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—			
			All countries	CANADA	Mexico	
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)					
1937 ———	83,035	46	146	144	2	
1938 ———	91,465	69	19	19	<u>1</u> /	
1939 ———	86,305	3	48	48	—	
1943 ———	99,543	2	181	177	4	
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ———	725,996	389	1,099	1,067	32	
1938 ———	620,239	537	142	141	2	
1939 ———	685,427	60	381	381	—	
1943 ———	1,470,836	46	2,457	2,383	74	

1/ Less than 500 short tons.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of	1945	
	1930	rate	
	Per short ton		

Par. 779

Hay ————— \$5.00 1/ \$2.50 CANADA

1/ Reduced in the first trade agreement with Canada to \$3.00 a short ton, effective January 1936, and further reduced in the second agreement with that country to \$2.50 a short ton, effective January 1939.

Note.— The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 32 percent ad valorem.

Comment

The United States is virtually self-sufficient with respect to hay. About 90 percent of the production is consumed on the farms where it is grown and the remainder is sold to nearby markets. Because transportation charges constitute such a large part of the delivered cost, the movement of hay is usually limited to comparatively short distances. Prices of hay may differ widely from one region to another.

Imports, practically all from Canada, enter almost exclusively into the North Atlantic States, a deficit-producing area, and normally supply less than one percent of the consumption in this area. In 1937, when imports were above normal, they were equal to 1.1 percent of the production in the North Atlantic States. Although planting a large proportion of its crop land to hay, this area usually finds it necessary to draw supplies from the North Central States and from Ontario and Quebec in Canada. Largely because of the importance of the dairy industry in the North Atlantic States, their consumption of hay is large in proportion to area. Production in these States amounted to 11.9 million tons annually in 1935-39 as compared to 12.7 million tons in 1940-45.



During the war imports fluctuated widely. They amounted to only 11,000 tons in 1942, increased to 323,000 tons (of which 215,000 tons entered free of duty under Public Laws 211 and 272) in 1944, and declined to 141,000 tons in 1945.

Stat. import class (1939): 1190.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from --			
			All countries	CANADA		
1937 -- 1938 -- 1939 -- 1943 --	Quantity (short tons)					
	Not available (see text)	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	16,054	16,014		
			2,564	2,564		
			6,537	6,537		
			25,079	24,930		
	Value (dollars)					
	Not available (see text)	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	69,518	69,262		
			13,214	13,214		
			32,090	32,090		
			184,203	182,701		

1/ Exports are known to be small.

Source: Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed negotiating country</u>
	<u>Act of 1930</u>	<u>1945 rate</u>	
	<u>Per short ton</u>		
Par. 779 Straw -----	\$1.50	<u>1/</u> \$0.75	CANADA

1/ Reduced in trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 15 percent ad valorem

Comment

Straw is the byproduct of grain production. In the large grain producing areas most of the straw is left on the **ground** or in stacks after the grain is threshed. In the northeastern States, the chief destination of imports, especially in the dairy districts, the straw produced on the farm, as well as that imported, is practically all used for bedding livestock. Because of its bulkiness, straw is usually shipped only short distances.





## HOPS

(See digest on Lupulin, par. 780)

Stat. import classes (1939): 2810.1 and 2810.2

## United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Yugoslavia	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	Germany <sup>2/</sup>	Poland and Danzig
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	39,590	5,668	10,021	2,220	5,370	1,732	356
1938	32,148	4,822	9,222	3,143	5,099	349	475
1939	34,649	4,682	8,190	5,046	1,142	1,039	494
1943	42,448	6,832	<u>3/</u> 11	-	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	6,419	1,409	3,023	587	1,697	581	77
1938	6,346	955	2,556	835	1,484	104	91
1939	8,490	1,596	3,066	1,768	519	488	137
1943	25,948	5,459	<u>2/</u> 9	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Marketable quantities only; does not include the following quantities withheld from the market: In thousand pounds: 1937-4,365; 1938-3,140; 1939-2,813.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes Austria beginning 1938. <sup>3/</sup> Mostly from Canada.

Source: Production from U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 780

Hops ----- 24 1/ 24 CZECHOSLOVAKIA

<sup>1/</sup> From April 16, 1938, to April 21, 1939, the effective period of the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia (agreement was suspended as of April 22, 1939), hops valued at 30 cents or more a pound were dutiable at 18 cents a pound; other hops remained dutiable at 24 cents a pound.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty on all hops imported in 1939 was 59 percent; on the higher-priced hops imported at the agreement rate, it was 45 percent, and on the higher-priced hops imported at the full rate, it was 58 percent; on the lower-priced hops, the ad valorem equivalent in 1939 was 108 percent.

Comment

Hops are used in the brewing of beer and other malt beverages to give them their characteristic flavor. In the years before the war, domestic hops accounted for roughly three-fourths of the total used in the United States. However, during the war supplies of foreign hops were cut off, and only the domestic product was available to brewers. Except for the 4-year period 1936-39, when imports exceeded exports, the United States has regularly exported more hops than it has imported. During the war exports increased sharply.

Before the war imported hops were blended with domestic hops to obtain a desired flavor in malt beverages. Most of the imports were seedless, in contrast to the seed-containing domestic product, and were highly regarded by brewers for their "delicacy" of flavor and "fineness." They were relatively high in price and their unit cost to brewers was frequently several times that of domestic hops; even the foreign value (exclusive of duty) of all imported hops averaged higher per pound than that of domestic hops.



## HOPS—Continued

Hops grown in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington account for over 99 percent of the domestic production. During most of the 1930's over-production existed, and in some years varying quantities were not marketed. Marketing allotment agreements were in effect during 1938 and 1939. Since then, in response to both domestic and foreign demands, production has increased 20 percent over the prewar 5-year average and the acreage devoted to hops is still expanding. There has also been an increase in the production of domestic seedless hops, which had its beginnings in the middle 1930's. The foreign demand for domestic hops underwent considerable change during the war, with the United Kingdom and Eire ceasing to be important markets but with increased quantities being exported to Canada, Mexico, and South American and African countries.

Because of their high quality and special characteristics, the bulk of the hops imported before the war were generally considered complementary to the domestic product. In the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, effective April 16, 1938, the reduction in duty was limited to the higher-priced imported hops (those with a foreign value of 30 cents or more a pound); all other hops remained dutiable at the old rate of 24 cents a pound. Over 80 percent of the hops imported into the United States since April 16, 1938, have had a foreign value of 30 cents or more a pound. Imports by price groups and by principal countries in 1938 and 1939 are shown in the table below.

It is probable that foreign hops will soon again be available for export and European countries, particularly Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, will seek to re-establish their former United States outlets. The competitive situation as between foreign and domestic hops has changed since 1938. The extent to which imports will be resumed will probably depend largely upon the quantity and relative quality of the American seedless hops. Hops constitute so small a part of the total cost of malt beverages that those brewers who prefer the imported product are relatively little influenced by their price.

## HOPS—Continued

Hops: Rate of duty and United States imports, by class, quantity, value, and principal sources, 1938 and 1939

Year and class	Rate:		Foreign value:		Principal sources and quantities
	of	Quantity:	Total	Per	
	duty:			pound:	
	Cents: <u>1,000</u>	: <u>1,000</u>	Cents:	: <u>1,000 pounds</u>	
	per pounds	dollars:			
	pound:				
1938:					
January 1-	24	4,466	1,154	25.8	CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 2,833; Yugoslavia,
April 15.					1,264; Poland and Danzig, 194;
					Germany, <u>1</u> / 110
April 16-					
December 31:					
Valued at	<u>2</u> / 18	2,968	1,009	34.0	CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1,656; Yugoslavia,
30¢ or more:					1,135; Germany, <u>1</u> / 140; Poland
a pound.					and Danzig, 21
Valued at	24	1,788	393	22.0	Yugoslavia, 744; CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
less than					610; Poland and Danzig, 260;
30¢ a					Germany, <u>1</u> / 99
pound.					
1939:					
Valued at 30¢	<u>2</u> / 18	<u>3</u> / 6,636	2,721	41.0	Yugoslavia, 3,985; CZECHOSLOVAKIA,
or more a	or 24:				1,079; Germany, <u>1</u> / 952; Poland
pound.					and Danzig, 262
Valued at less	24	1,554	345	22.2	Yugoslavia, 1,061; Poland and
than 30¢ a					Danzig, 232; Germany, <u>1</u> / 87;
pound.					Belgium, 68; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 63

1/ Includes Austria. 2/ Agreement rate not applicable to imports from Germany.

3/ Before the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia was suspended as of April 22, imports of hops valued at 30 cents a pound or more, totaling 2,512 thousand pounds and having a foreign value of 999 thousand dollars were entered at the 18-cents-a-pound rate. The principal sources of these hops and the quantities in thousands of pounds were: Yugoslavia, 1,133; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1,077; Poland and Danzig, 188.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.





Stat. import class (1939): 2811.2

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Germany <sup>1/</sup>	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	Poland and Danzig	Yugoslavia
			Quantity (pounds)				
1937	Not avail-able	Not avail-able <sup>2/</sup>	30,596	14,878	15,218	-	-
1938			26,254	7,320	18,904	-	-
1939			34,493	22,909	5,778	3,880	1,800
1943			-	-	-	-	-
			Value (dollars)				
1937	Not avail-able	Not avail-able <sup>2/</sup>	45,081	21,516	22,915	-	-
1938			32,933	9,030	23,804	-	-
1939			51,318	33,126	11,096	5,157	1,768
1943			-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Includes Austria beginning 1938. <sup>2/</sup> Negligible, if any.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed</u>
	<u>Act of</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>negotiating</u>
	<u>1930</u>	<u>rate</u>	<u>country</u>
	Per pound		

Par. 780

Lupulin \_\_\_\_\_ \$1.50 <sup>1/</sup> \$1.50 CZECHOSLOVAKIA

<sup>1/</sup> From April 16, 1938 to April 21, 1939, the effective period of the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, lupulin was dutiable at 75 cents per pound.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on total imports in 1939 was 85 percent; on imports dutiable at the trade agreement rate it was 47 percent.

Comment

Lupulin is a yellow resinous powder found in hop cones. The lupulin of commerce is lupulin that has been salvaged after having been shaken free in handling hops. Brewers use lupulin in conjunction with hops for additional flavor. Statistics of domestic production are not available, and imports have been relatively small. Germany was the principal source of imports during most of the 1930's, and Czechoslovakia ranked second. However, the imports from Czechoslovakia increased steadily from 1934 through 1938. Significant changes in either quantity or source of imports did not follow the reduction of 50 percent in the rate of duty on lupulin during the brief effective period of the Trade Agreement with Czechoslovakia. Although imports did increase from Czechoslovakia in 1938, the increases were in line with those of the immediately previous years, and over half of the imports for that year were received before the reduced rate was applicable.





156  
MUSTARD SEED

(See digest on mustard, ground or unprepared)

Stat. import class (1939): 1537.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Denmark	Nether-lands	Rumania
1937 1938 1939 1943	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
	4,417	Not	17,757	2,678	2,012	4,235	3,651
	18,980	avail-	9,196	1,776	504	1,960	1,435
	9,507		10,332	2,542	3,099	1,660	1,197
	34,590	able	1/ 701	-	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
	206	Not	710	173	37	173	107
	746	avail-	392	121	22	95	47
	326		560	185	176	93	41
	1,705	able	1/ 38	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes 309 thousand pounds valued at 22 thousand dollars imported from Chile and 130 thousand pounds valued at 6 thousand dollars imported from China.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item

United States tariff

Proposed negotiating country

Act of 1930      1945 rate  
Cents per pound

Par. 781

Mustard seed, whole ----- 2      1/1-3/4      UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Note.- The rate of duty on the mustard seed imported in 1939 was equivalent to 32 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Mustard seed is used principally in the preparation of condiments; it is also important in certain medicinal preparations. Most mustard seed is ground and processed for "wet" or prepared mustard, but some seed is used whole, and a relatively small quantity of ground mustard is sold to consumers dry. There are several types of mustard seed, and seeds from different sources have distinct characteristics. Much of the prepared mustard represents blends of different types of seed, both foreign and domestic. Before the war, imports supplied, on the average, about half of domestic consumption; imports averaged 11 million pounds annually for the years 1935-39. During the war imports declined sharply, and domestic production expanded to meet the greatly increased demand which resulted largely from the scarcity of other spices. Exports of mustard seed, if any, are negligible and are not recorded separately.

Mustard seed is grown in several Western States of which Montana is the most important. Production reached a peak of 73 million pounds in 1941. Since then it has fallen off, but in 1944 and 1945 it amounted to more than 2-1/2 times that of the prewar years. When imported seed was available, the average price per pound received by farmers for domestic seed was considerably lower than the average foreign value per pound of the imported product.



## MUSTARD SEED--Continued

Much of the mustard seed imported before the war, especially that from the United Kingdom, Denmark, and the Netherlands, was high in prestige and price. Many manufacturers considered that imported seed, particularly English seed, was essential for the production of high-quality products. The seed from China, however, was very low in both quality and price. In 1939, the average value per pound of all imports was 5.4 cents and ranged from 1.8 cents for the mustard seed from China to 7.3 cents for that from the United Kingdom.

Because manufacturers have necessarily used a much smaller proportion of imported mustard seed during the war than they did before, they may not consider the special characteristics of the foreign product as essential as they formerly did.

158  
MUSTARD, GROUND OR PREPARED  
(See digest on mustard seed)

Par. No. 781  
UNITED KINGDOM

Stat. import class (1939): 1538.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM		
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937 ---	Not avail- able	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	1,218	1,186		
1938 ---			726	704		
1939 ---			1,240	1,211		
1943 ---			<u>2/</u> 2	-		
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ---	6,817	Not avail- able <u>1/</u>	698	688		
1938 ---	n.a.		409	403		
1939 ---	7,600		654	645		
1943 ---	n.a.		<u>2/3/</u>	-		

1/ Probably small if any.

2/ Practically all imported duty-free as an act of international courtesy from Canada. 3/ Less than \$500.

Source: Official statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		

Par. 781

Mustard, ground or prepared ----- 10 1/ 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Note.-- The rate of duty on mustard, ground or prepared, imported in 1939 was equivalent to 14 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Mustard, principally in the form of "wet" or prepared mustard, is one of the more important condiments used in the United States. Nearly all of the prepared mustard consumed in the United States is made here from blends of imported and domestic mustard seed or ground mustard. The imports of mustard, ground or prepared, have consisted almost wholly of mustard flour from the United Kingdom. Exports of mustard are not recorded separately.

The imported English mustard flour has been much higher in prestige and price than the mustard flour produced in the United States. It has been brought in for use in quality products, mostly in blends with domestic mustard. Many manufacturers have considered it necessary in the production of special brands of prepared mustard.





THYME (LEAVES) UNGROUND, IN SMALL PACKAGES

Stat import class (1939): 1549.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Syria, incl. LEBANON	France	Italy
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ----	N	N	<u>1/</u> 154,081	8,692	121,605	15,282
1938 ----	O	O	5,894	5,894	-	-
1939 ----	N	N	4,998	4,998	-	-
1943 ----	E	E	2,562	2,562	-	-
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ----	N	N	8,699	542	7,253	568
1938 ----	O	O	288	288	-	-
1939 ----	N	N	196	196	-	-
1943 ----	E	E	398	398	-	-

1/ Includes thyme packed in bales, probably constituting most of the total.  
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		

Par. 781:

Spices and spice seeds not specially provided for, including all herbs or herb leaves in glass or other small packages, for culinary use:

Thyme leaves ----- 25                      25                      LEBANON

Comment

Thyme is a small shrub, cultivated in many countries as an ornamental and as a sweet herb and growing wild in its native habitat, southern Europe. The leaves, which are usually not over one-fourth inch long, are collected and dried principally in Mediterranean countries (none in the United States). They enter international trade for use as a spice and as a crude drug.

Only a small part of the thyme consumed as a spice in the United States is imported "in glass or other small packages for culinary use"; the larger part is packaged in the United States from thyme imported in bales. Formerly all thyme, whether in small packages or in bales, was classified under paragraph 781. Since 1937, however, thyme in bales has entered free of duty as a crude drug under paragraph 1669.

Imports of thyme "in \* \* \* small packages \* \* \*," the classification under consideration, were not reported separately until 1938 but probably always have been small compared with the quantities imported in bales. During 1938-45 they averaged less than 7,000 pounds annually. Imports in bales averaged 513,000 pounds annually during 1938-45.



## THYME (LEAVES) UNGROUND, IN SMALL PACKAGES-Continued

Syria, including Lebanon, has been the sole source of thyme in small packages during 1938-45 excepting for 1942 when Spain was the only source. For thyme in bales France was the principal source through 1937, and Spain has been the pre-dominant source since that time.

Stat. import classes (1939): 155.03-155.59

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption* from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	INDIA 1/	Nether-lands	Greece
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937-	Not avail-able	Not avail-able	836,070	40,774	142,930	25,445	436,209
1938-			209,086	23,947	116,953	19,973	496
1939-			276,204	49,182	180,669	17,225	8,885
1943-			800,723	-	783,980	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937-	Not avail-able	Not avail-able	46,253	9,244	6,767	1,759	9,539
1938-			20,355	6,576	5,289	1,886	97
1939-			23,610	9,232	7,843	1,517	621
1943-			29,455	-	24,954	-	-

1/ Includes Burma in 1937.

Source: Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Item</u>	<u>United States tariff</u>		<u>Proposed negotiating country</u>
	<u>Act of 1930</u>	<u>1945 rate</u>	
	<u>Cents per pound</u>		
Par. 781			
Spices and spice seeds, ground:			
Cinnamon, and cinnamon chips -	5	5	UNITED KINGDOM
Cloves -----	6	6	do.
Clove stems -----	5	5	do.
Curry and curry powder -----	5	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera -----	5	5	do.
Ginger root, not preserved or candied -----	5	$\frac{2}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.
Mace -----	8	8	do.
Mace, Bombay, or wild -----	22	22	do.
Nutmegs -----	5	5	do.
Pepper, black or white -----	5	5	do.
Pimento (allspice) -----	3	3	do.
Sage -----	3	3	do.
Capsicum or red or cayenne pepper -----	8	8	do.
Mixed spices and spices and spice seeds, n.s.p.f., in- cluding all herbs and herb leaves in glass or other small packages, for culinary use ---	25	25	INDIA
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

2/ Trade agreement with Peru, effective July 1942.

Note. The specific duties on total imports of ground spices were equivalent to the following percentages ad valorem; (1) in 1939: Cloves, 47; curry and curry powder, 13; black and white pepper, 9; pimento (allspice), 21; sage, 7; capsicum (or red or cayenne pepper) 56; (2) in 1943: Curry and curry powder, 2; ginger root not preserved or candied, 5; black and white pepper, 10; and capsicum, 16.



## MISCELLANEOUS GROUND SPICES AND SPICES, N.E.S.—Continued

## Comment

With the exception of the last item, mixed spices and spices n.s.p.f., the classifications here considered cover imports of ground spices only. Imports under the n.s.p.f. group are believed to be mostly unground.

There is a considerable spice-grinding industry in the United States, which is for the most part dependent upon imports of whole spices for its raw material; for only two of the ground spices in this group, sage and capsicum, has the raw material been produced commercially in the United States. Sage has been grown here to a limited extent. Capsicum (red or cayenne pepper) has been grown in this country for many years, and according to trade sources the domestic output increased greatly during World War II. The unground spices included in the n.s.p.f. group are not grown in the United States.

Imports of ground spices normally have been very small. Although spices are consumed mostly in ground form, they are imported mostly in whole form. Under peace-time conditions curry powder and the miscellaneous, or n.s.p.f., group were the only classes imported in substantial quantities. Curry powder is made by various formulas, and consumer preference for particular brands is an important factor in the import trade. Imports under the n.s.p.f. heading, which covers numerous items, have varied from as high as \$174,000 in 1944 to as low as \$5,000 in 1928. Prior to 1938 Greece was the principal source of the imports of the spices in the entire group under consideration, but since 1938 India has been the principal source—in some years practically the sole source.

The relative unimportance of the importation of spices in ground form probably results from a preference on the part of many large users for spices ground by reputable firms in this country. Mixture or adulteration, readily detectable in unground spices, is difficult to detect in ground spices. Furthermore, the flavor and aroma of most spices are due principally to their volatile oils, which are lost more rapidly after the spices are ground.

Congress in the Tariff Acts of 1922 and 1930 assessed fairly high duties on ground spices and no duties on those unground spices which are not produced in the United States.

During World War II the imports of the items in this group were higher than usual, because the sources of many important unground spices were cut off. Imports of ground capsicum (red or cayenne pepper), which are normally negligible, amounted to 66,000 pounds, valued at more than \$11,000, in 1945; and, as stated, imports of the n.s.p.f. group amounted to \$174,000 in 1944.

Certain relationships between some of the spices in this group should be considered in connection with any adjustments in the rates of duty. For example, cassia and cinnamon are similar spices; in fact, most of the "cinnamon" sold at retail in the United States is really cassia. Real cinnamon is more valuable and higher-priced than cassia, and if the duties on the two products are to be approximately equal on the basis of the ad valorem equivalent, the specific rate should be higher on cinnamon than on cassia. A somewhat similar relationship exists with respect to cloves and clove stems. These two products come from the same tree, cloves being the more valuable. White pepper, produced by removing the outer covering from black pepper berries, is substantially higher in price than black pepper. Likewise nutmegs and mace are somewhat similar in characteristics, as they are different parts of the same fruit; but mace is the higher-priced of the two. Bombay or wild mace has no aromatic or other properties which would give it any real value as a spice or condiment; its only value is for purposes of adulteration.

## MISCELLANEOUS GROUND SPICES AND SPICES, N.E.S.—Continued

Miscellaneous ground spices and spices n.e.s.: United States imports  
for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Ground spice:		
Cinnamon, and chips of-----	-	-
Cloves-----	\$349	: Madagascar, \$349.
Clove stems-----	-	-
Curry and curry powder-----	10,330	: UNITED KINGDOM, \$8,807, : India, \$1,523.
Cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera--:	-	-
Ginger root, not preserved or candied--:	-	-
Mace-----	-	-
Mace, Bombay or wild-----	-	-
Nutmegs-----	-	-
Pepper, black and white-----	71	: UNITED KINGDOM, \$46.
Pimento (allspice)-----	400	: Portugal, \$400.
Sage-----	15	: France, \$7, Netherlands, : \$5, Denmark, \$3.
Capsicum or red or cayenne pepper-----	576	: Japan, \$367.
Spices, mixed, spices and spice seeds, :		
n.s.p.f., including herbs and herb :		
leaves, in glass or small packages for :		
culinary purposes-----	11,869	: INDIA, \$6,232, Netherlands, : \$1,512, Sweden, \$1,302.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.





164  
TEASELS, NOT BLEACHED, COLORED, DYED, PAINTED, OR CHEMICALLY TREATED

Stat. import class (1939): 295.10

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	FRANCE		
			Quantity (pounds)			
1937 -----	Not avail- able <u>1</u> /	Not avail- able <u>2</u> /	24,743	24,743		
1938 -----			17,180	16,970		
1939 -----			48,962	48,962		
1943 -----			<u>3</u> / 661	-		
			Value (dollars)			
1937 -----	Not avail- able <u>1</u> /	Not avail- able <u>2</u> /	6,238	6,238		
1938 -----			3,965	3,859		
1939 -----			8,610	8,610		
1943 -----			<u>3</u> / 448	-		

1/ Production was negligible, if any, immediately prior to World War II. There was a small production in Oregon during the war.  
2/ Probably none. 3/ Imported from Argentina.  
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 782 Teasels, not bleached, colored, dyed, painted, or chemically treated -----	25	25	FRANCE
Comment			

Teasels are the flower heads produced the second year on the fuller's teasel, a biennial plant which is cultivated in Europe and, to a limited extent, in the United States. They consist of numerous stiff hooked bracts closely arranged in the form of an elongated cone. Teasels from different regions vary in characteristics, because of differences in conditions of soil and climate. They are used for combing up a nap on certain types of high-grade woolen cloth, being arranged on a revolving cylinder, the cloth passing over, and against, the hooks. They are also used to a small extent in the florist trade, being mixed with dried flowers or other ornamental plants in the preparation of winter bouquet baskets. For this purpose they are usually dyed or otherwise colored which, however, excludes them from this classification.

Domestic production, based on reported acreage, is estimated at 75,000 to 100,000 pounds in 1919 and 150,000 to 200,000 pounds in 1929. New York accounted for all reported acreage in 1919 (78 acres) and California, New York and Oregon accounted for the reported acreage in 1929 (168 acres). Information received by the Tariff Commission indicates that domestic production had virtually ceased by the latter half of the 1930's. In 1942 one grower was reported in Oregon. Domestic production at the present time is believed to be negligible.



## TEASELS, NOT BLEACHED, COLORED, DYED, PAINTED, OR CHEMICALLY TREATED-Continued

Imports have varied considerably from year to year, but have declined greatly in the past two decades. Subject to a duty of 25 percent since 1922, they averaged about 210,000 pounds annually during 1923-30 with an average value of over 40 cents a pound, and about 23,000 pounds during 1931-40 with an average value of less than 25 cents a pound. Up to the war, France was almost the sole source of the imports. During the war small quantities of teasels were imported into the United States from Argentina. Imports from France were resumed in 1945, the total imports that year being 40,599 pounds valued at \$8,247.

Apparently there has been a very marked decline in the consumption of teasels, due primarily to the increasing use of metal devices which accomplish similar results.

166  
SESAME SEED  
(SEE SESAME OIL PAR. 54)

Stat. import class (1939): 2234.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CHINA	India	Hong Kong	Egypt
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	N	N	11,065	8,795	1/552	1,459	7
1938	O	O	6,816	3,815	1,038	255	395
1939	N	N	10,055	4,849	1,625	530	1,171
1943	E	E	2/3,258	-	554	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	N	N	431	318	1/28	73	3/
1938	O	O	269	158	49	14	21
1939	N	N	2/348	169	68	29	29
1943	E	E	2/179	-	26	-	-

1/ Includes Burma.

2/ Free for Government use, 815 thousand pounds, valued at 39 thousand dollars imported from Brazil; total also includes 1,423 thousand pounds, valued at 79 thousand dollars (dutiable) imported from Nicaragua. 3/ Less than 500.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1727			
Sesame seed	Free	1/1.18¢ per lb.	CHINA

1/ Imported sesame seed became subject to an excise tax of 2 cents per pound, effective August 1936, under terms of the Revenue Act of 1936; the present rate of 1.18 cents per pound became effective July 1938, under terms of the Revenue Act of 1938. (Internal Revenue Code, section 2491.)

Note.- The excise tax of 1.18 cents per pound was equivalent to 34 percent ad valorem in 1939 and 23 percent in 1943. In both years relatively small quantities were admitted free into Puerto Rico, and 815 thousand pounds were imported free in 1943 into the United States, under Provision Title 34, U. S. Code 568 and Executive Order 9177.

Comment

Sesame seed is not produced commercially in the United States. It is principally important for the edible oil it contains. However, only small quantities of that imported into the United States have been crushed; most of it has been used as a condiment for bakery products and in the manufacture of confections. China has normally been the chief source of supply, but during the war India and countries in the Western Hemisphere accounted for the imports.





RAPESEED  
(See Rapeseed Oil, par. 53)

Stat. import class (1939): 2237.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	Rumania	NETHERLANDS	Hungary
			Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1937	n.a.	Not avail- able (see text)	6,180	3,426	-	928	88
1938	n.a.		9,176	2,691	592	2,709	991
1939	n.a.		7,541	2,587	1,314	993	916
1943	6,270		<u>1/</u> 2,577	-	-	-	-
			Value (1,000 dollars)				
1937	n.a.	Not avail- able (see text)	213	118	-	33	3
1938	n.a.		264	75	20	85	25
1939	n.a.		198	73	40	31	22
1943	<u>2/</u> 314		<u>1/</u> 265	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes 2,576 thousand pounds valued at 265 thousand dollars imported from Argentina free for government use.

2/ Estimated.

Source: Production from U. S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1727 Rapeseed -----	Free	2¢ lb. <u>1/</u>	NETHERLANDS

1/ Imported rapeseed became subject to an excise tax of 2 cents per pound, effective August 1936, under terms of the Revenue Act of 1936 (Internal Revenue Code, section 2491).

Note.— The excise tax of 2 cents per pound was equivalent to 76 percent ad valorem on total imports in 1939.

Comment

Rapeseed is one of the major oil-bearing seeds but certain varieties are also used for forage crops. In the United States most rapeseed is used either for growing pasturage or mixed with other seeds for bird feed. Since 1920 there has been little domestic crushing of rapeseed for oil, except during 1935 and 1936 following droughts when imports averaged 29 million pounds in each year. Because of its relatively low price, rapeseed is not ordinarily produced in the United States. Some was grown during the war, but its production was an emergency measure to provide seed for forage crops.





HEMPSEED

Stat. import class (1939): 2238.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from---				
			All countries	CHINA	Kwantung	Japan	Canada
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	n.a.	Not	477,216	200,166	259,950	15,600	1,500
1938	22,000	avail-	514,288	181,246	245,842	87,200	-
1939	69,000	able 1/	1,290,265	660,041	579,410	49,156	1,658
1943	16,055,000		24,416,635	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	n.a.	Not	9,636	3,704	5,542	314	76
1938	2/3,000	avail-	9,830	3,401	4,725	1,704	-
1939	2/9,000	able	24,971	13,469	10,744	675	83
1943	3/3,180,000		2/77,673	-	-	-	-

1/ Probably little, if any.  
2/ Free for Government use, from Chile. 3/ Estimated.  
Source: Production from U. S. Department of Agriculture except as noted; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1727 Hempseed-----	Free	1/1.24¢ per lb.	CHINA

1/ Imported hempseed became subject to an excise tax of 2 cents per pound, effective August 1936, under terms of the Revenue Act of 1936; the present rate of 1.24 cents per pound became effective July 1938, under the terms of the Revenue Act of 1938. (Internal Revenue Code, section 2491.)

Note. - The excise tax of 1.24 cents per pound was equivalent to 64 percent ad valorem in 1939.

Comment

Ordinarily there is little or no production of hempseed in the United States. The wartime emergency program for the development of a domestic supply of certain fibers accounts for the large output of hempseed in 1943, which was for seed purposes. In that year enough seed was grown to complete the program for fiber hemp.

Except for a brief period in the middle 1930's, practically all the hempseed imported into the United States has been used in feed mixtures for pigeons and other birds, and imports have been relatively small. However, because it contains oil of the drying type with uses similar to those of linseed oil, large quantities were brought in for crushing during 1934 to 1936 when domestic supplies of vegetable oils were low following the drought. Imports dropped from a high of 117 million pounds in 1935 to less than one-half million pounds in 1937, following the imposition of an excise tax of 2 cents a pound, effective August 1936. Although imports increased in 1939 following the lowering of the excise tax to 1.24 cents a pound in 1938, they were not substantial.





PERILLA SEED  
(See Perilla oil Par. 1732)

Stat. import class (1939): 2238.8

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—			
			All countries	Kwantung	Japan	CHINA
			Quantity (pounds)			
1937	N O N E	N O N E	199,660	-	-	199,660
1938			2,418	2,118	300	-
1939			6,502,500	6,502,500	-	-
1943			-	-	-	-
			Value (dollars)			
1937	N O N E	N O N E	3,900	-	-	3,900
1938			88	64	24	-
1939			122,023	122,023	-	-
1943			-	-	-	-

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1727			
Perilla seed	Free	1/ 1.38¢ per lb.	CHINA
1/ Imported perilla seed became subject to an excise tax of 2 cents per pound, effective August 1936, under terms of the Revenue Act of 1936; the present rate of 1.38 cents per pound became effective July 1938, under the terms of the Revenue Act of 1938 (Internal Revenue Code, sec. 2491.)			
Note.— The excise tax of 1.38 cents per pound was equivalent to 74 percent ad valorem on total imports in 1939.			

Comments

Perilla seed is not grown commercially in the United States. It is an oil-bearing seed produced principally in Manchuria, China, and other parts of Asia. A drying oil ordinarily used in conjunction with other oils is extracted from it. Imports of perilla seed into the United States have never been sizeable except in 1939.

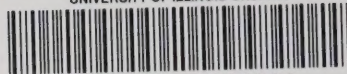








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